VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0770087

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : BANNA VENKATESH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD

M. Swamy

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are non-profit organisations working towards acheiving interests of specified groups using various legal & illegal methods to acheive the objectives.

Role of environment pressure groups - enhancing public participation & responsiveness :

① Highlighting issues of indigenous groups related to resettlement & rehabilitation.

eg: Narmada bachao Andolan

② Conservation of biodiversity

eg: Silent valley movement in kerala

③ Protecting health of people

eg: Save Aarey forests movement in Mumbai

④ ~~Stop~~ Against exploitation of resources & public health.

eg: Niyamgiri bauxite mining by vedanta

Iron pollution in keonjhar dist, odisha.

(5) Against nuclear policy of govt, having impacts on public health

eg: Greenpeace against kudankulam nuclear plant

Limitations of pressure groups in shaping environmental policies:

(1) Working for vested interests, against development initiatives of government

eg: Sardar sarovar dam & protests by groups against it

(2) Lack of necessary human resources & technical expertise

(3) Increased control by government

eg: FCRA Amendment 2020 rules.

(4) Limited awareness among people.

Inspite of these limitations, environmental pressure groups play significant role in affecting policy formulations through continued advocacy & protests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex workers are considered as immoral agents in society by conservative groups and recognition of sex work as profession by SC is right step in ensuring their dignity.

Recognition as right – first step in ensuring basic rights & equality:

① Avoid illegal & inhuman arrests by police, protecting their dignity.

② Helpful in practising profession in a clean & hygienic environment without fear of getting caught.

③ Access to healthcare & reproductive facilities will become more available.

④ Will help in curbing sex rackets & human trafficking.

Recognition as profession – partial success; need below measures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Should be treated as victims (those who were trafficked) & necessary rehabilitation should be provided.

② Children of sex workers need enhanced support

③ Dignified employment opportunities to those willing to coming out of sex profession

④ Behavioural change among society need to be brought through awareness camps.

⑤ Sensitisation & training for police, public officials in dealing with cases of sex trafficking

⑥ Education among children (need & age based) to repel any misconceptions.

Inclusive measures needed with broad consultation among stakeholders to provide meaningful lives based on basic principles of equality & dignity for sex workers.

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal service authorities (DLSA) are created as per legal services authorities act, 1987 in line with DPSP Art 39-A (equal justice & free legal aid)

DLSA – role in free legal aid & creating legal awareness:

① Justice towards poor & weaker sections by providing lawyers at free of cost

② Increased adoption of courts as for dispute settlement against traditional khappanchayats, caste panchayats.

③ Penetration of distributive justice towards rural masses, acheiving social justice enshrined under the Constitution.

④ legal awareness through campaigns, advertisements.

Limited role of DLSA :

① Only available to urban class → poor penetration in rural areas.

② Lack of gram nyayalayas functioning, leading people to adopt traditional settlements.

③ Less incentives for lawyers to work for poor, leading to skewed participation & support

④ Pendency of cases, leading to increased expenses

⑤ lack of infrastructure in courts

MEASURES NEEDED

→ Promotion of decentralised services
↳ eg: mobile gram nyayalayas

→ financial incentives for lawyers to take up more cases

→ exploration of alternate dispute resolutions.
eg: Conveying lok Adalats at regular intervals

Delivery of justice is instrumental in achieving principles enshrined in constitution & DLSA should be reformed accordingly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court evolved collegium system based on third judges cases inorder to limit political interference in appointment of judges, & ensuring transparency & accountability.

Limitations of collegium system: questioning of legitimacy

① Opaque process of selection & appointments
eg: Reasons are not put in public domain.

② Against principles of natural justice
eg: judges appointing judges.

③ Apprehensions of nepotism & favouritism

④ lack of diversity in appointments
eg: low presence of female judges & judges from SC/ST communities.

Achievements inspite of limitations:

① Reduced political interference

Eg: NJAC 2015 struck as unconstitutional

② Quality of judges have seen upward trend

③ More diversity in recent times

eg: Appointment of first gay SC judge.

Measures needed to make system accountable

① Evolve guidelines & criteria for selection & making public about its decisions.

② More gender diversity & representation by including members from bar.

③ Parliamentary law with say for judiciary for appointment of judges

Collegium system should be further reformed Inorder to safeguard the judicial independence which is a basic feature of the Constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mission Karmayogi, is introduced by govt inorder to transform & improve capacities of civil servants to serve changing needs of 21st century in India's journey towards Amrit kal.

Civil services reforms — beyond recruitment & standarised training:

① Need for competency based training & allotment of posts.

② Reforms in institutions to make them more flexible & citizen centric.

③ Promoting lateral entry to enhance competition, efficiency.

④ Adoption of technology by bureacrats for delivering services in a simple & transparent manner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Acting as facilitator of growth & development rather than regulator

⑥ Following code of ethics & conduct in letter & spirit as per 2nd ARC recommendations.

Coping with challenges of 21st century

① Digital technologies & advancements

② Increased cyber crimes & frauds
↳ need for computers & knowledge on cyber security

③ Promotion of good governance & participatory governance
eg: Citizen charter implementation based on sevottam model.

Civil services referred to as steel frame should be strengthened for better administration and achieving developed country status by 2047

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact bonds are referred to as financial instruments for raising debt capital to work in areas of environment, gender equality, health, education etc...

Social impact bonds – catalysing change & delivering socio-economic impacts:

① Fight against climate change by raising capital

② Working in areas of gender equality & child development.

eg: SEBI proposed social stock exchange for the same.

③ Improving education & health among rural communities.

eg: CSR commitments are counted for investing in social bonds.

④ Regional development through capital development

eg: Tax incentive for social bonds investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Problems associated with social bonds:

① Lack of market

② Limited awareness among public.

③ Regulatory challenges

eg: FCRA Amendment rules.

④ Lack of incentives for investment

Above limitations needed to be addressed to realise the full potential of social impact bonds in achieving SDGs goals & transform socio-economic prospects of country

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Achieving gender parity in education & employment is crucial for country's transformation in the era of low PLFS participation of female of around 24%.

Reasons for increasing gap between female graduates & entering workspace:

① Lack of opportunities, limited towards urban class.

② Mobility & patriarchial challenges.

③ Glass ceiling in corporate sector.

④ Double burden of domestic chores & employment.

⑤ Safety of workplace is challenging
↳ Increased voilence & abuse across women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to reduce the gap:

① Expel issues like patriarchy & masculinity notions.

eg: SC judgement on permanent Commission for Women in Army.

② Promote equal pay for equal work, inline with Art 43 of DPSP.

③ Reduce/abolish glass ceiling in corporate sector by giving more leadership positions

④ Entrepreneurship support through schemes like MUDRA, Startup india

Above measures are needed to fully realise the potential of Nari Shakti in achieving demographic divident & attain developed status by 2047.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil registration systems (CRS) refers to maintainence of birth & death records, marriage records etc. by the government.

CRS – essential to socio-economic planning:

① Informed policy making based on real time population data.

② Targeted delivery of subsidies & benefits by adapting technology measures.

③ Addressing regional variations & promoting balanced regional development

④ Provision of employment opportunities in areas of demand.

eg: Creation of infrastructure & jobs.

Govt reforms in CRS:

① Capture of more Socio-economic indicators related to employment, migration etc...

② Adoption of bigdata & AI in drawing patterns & identifying needs

③ Enhanced cooperation between central registry & state registrars for free flow of data.

④ Dispute redressal mechanisms through promotion of online portals.

Highlighting the need of efficient System of CRS in country, government is expediting the reforms in the right direction for increased socio-economic benefits to citizens

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International monetary fund (IMF) & other Institutions like WB are dominated by western economies promoting neo-imperialism

Key area of IMF reform - aligning with reality

① Enhanced representation for developed world in decision making.

② Reduced hegemony of europe & USA in related to appointments.

③ Genuine support to countries in distress facing severe BOP crisis without promoting neo-imperialism eg: Srilanka crisis

④ Greening the finance ecosystem through supportive measures aimed at transition in partnership with WB.

[Reason for limited reforms | prospects :]

① ~~Need~~ Desire of western countries to dominate markets across world.

② Increased leverages in global economics with issues like Russia ukraine, supply disruptions.

③ Rise of alternate institutions like New development bank by BRICS

Reforms in IMF is the need of the hour in meeting the economic challenges faced by the low developed countries in the 21st century.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's relation with west is based on variety of economic, social, geopolitical factors.

Relation with West – based on geopolitics:

① Relation with Israel over issues of palestine.

② Reduced leverage of USA – filling political vacuum.

③ Need based alliances

↳ Expansion of BRICS including IRAN, UAE & Saudi & I2U2 mechanism.

Evolution based on geo-economics:

① Energy security:

~~Israel~~ → Qatar → LPG supplier

Saudi, UAE → oil & gas

② technological partnerships:

eg: Israel for defence equipments

drones etc. -

③ Cultural linkages:

India & UAE over diaspora.

④ Securing interests of workers & migrants

⑤ Increasing relations based on trade.

eg: ~~India~~ UAE is the third largest trading partner for India.

Our relation with west is continuously evolving encompassing area of politics, trade, energy security, culture in the ever changing dynamics of 21st century.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established under CCI act to promote fair business practices and enhance efficiency in India's business ecosystem.

Significance of CCI: promoting healthy competition

① Prevent monopoly and illegal capture of markets by industrial giants

eg: CCI fine on google for anti-competitive practices amounting to 1900 crore

② Opportunities for small industries & MSME to thrive their businesses.

③ Research & advocacy in promoting policies aimed at easing the business ecosystem

④ Controlling predatory policies of companies

eg: Ban on jio free data policies & predatory pricing by airline companies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges associated with functioning of CCI:

① Shortage of human resources & expertise in ever changing business practices

② Pendency in vacancy filling

③ Long investigating times, leading to erosion of market & brand value of accused companies

④ Apprehension of foreign companies about CCI being partisan towards domestic companies.

⑤ Increasing globalisation & operation of MNC's across countries, creating new challenges in curbing frauds

Eg: Issues of Base erosion & profit shifting, round tripping, Double taxation avoidance agreement (DTAA) loopholes.

Measures needed to make CCI more effective

① Greater autonomy & less political interference in its functioning.

② More human resources & increased regional offices for faster dispute resolution

③ Fix loopholes in DTAA to avoid tax evasion & profit shifting.

④ More accountability & transparence in dealing with foreign companies to promote ease of doing business.

⑤ Invest in research related to latest financial scams & malpractices to curb issues at bud stages.

CCI should be strengthened by taking above reforms to make the organisation more accountable & robust in promotion of sustainable business for economic growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news referred to as yellow journalism refers to promotion of vested news for political/ material benefits with the backing of political position.

Menace of paid news: observed during elections

① Distortion of free & fair elections through manipulation of voters behaviour

② Exit polls have negative impacts on genuine candidates, threatening basic of democracy

③ Spread of misinformation & propaganda to benefit vested interests

④ Failure of ECI to enforce model code of conduct because of proliferation of paid news through digital media (Instagram, twitter, FB etc...)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for paidnews to be declared as electoral offense:

① Penalties aimed against curbing misinformation, for free & fair elections as per Art. 324.

② Informed people making right choices through access to correct information

eg: Right to information as fundamental right Art 19

③ Curb criminalisation of politics through disqualification of candidates engaging in paid news

④ Clean & neutral media as paid channels will be debarred from streaming news.

⑤ Enhance democracy & people's participation in letter & spirit.

Challenges in curbing paid news through declaring as electoral offense:

① Lack of authentic information on paid news

② Challenges of curbing media freedom against fundamental right of free speech & expression

③ Requiring amendments to law involving political parties itself as litigants in the case

④ Lack of necessary human resources & expertise in tracing paid news & enforcing provisions.

Highlighting the importance of free & fair elections as bedrock of grassroots democracy, necessary reforms should be brought to penalise propagators of paid news by declaring it as electoral offense.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of essentiality is profounded by Supreme court (SC) in Shirur mutt case, where SC states that only those practices that are integral to the survival & practice of religion are protected & others are subject to judicial review

Usage of doctrine of essentiality by courts:

① Ban on triple talaq in Shayara Bano case
↳ practice of triple talaq against right to equality & dignity of women (Art 14).

② Sabarimala temple entry:
↳ SC granted entry of women to Sabarimala temple stating ban on entry is against the Women's right to worship (Art 25 & Art 14)

③ Ban on hijab in schools:
↳ Karnataka HC rejects right to wear

hijab in qualified public spaces like schools & colleges by declaring the practice is not essential in Islam.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Mass prayer offerings by muslims in public is not essential practice in Islam and put a restrictions by courts on the same.

Challenges with the concept of doctrine of essentiality:

① Courts as interpretors of religious codes is being questioned by various religious groups

② In conflict with the fundamental rights of citizens like Art 25 (right of profession) etc...

③ Invading into the personal beliefs of people & communities is resisted by civil society groups eg: Protests against SC decision on Sabarimale temple entry for women

④ Personal prejudices & belief systems of judges creeping into pronouncements is challenged.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to harmonise doctrine of essentiality

① Broad consultation with religious leaders, groups in dispelling their doubts.

② Minimum interference in religious affairs, only to protect basic fundamental rights

③ Need for enforcing uniform civil code to harmonise secular practices of all religions

Doctrine of essentiality helped to emancipate women across religious sections and should be evolved in future by process of engaging all stakeholders in its development & application

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India, with its emergence as the most populous country and having complex democratic setup requires overarching presence of efficient government for efficient administration.

Need for limiting size of government:

① Inline with the motto of the government "Minimum govt & max governance"

② Reduced burden on the exchequer in the form of salaries, pensions, reducing revenue deficit

③ Enhanced spending on welfare programmes. achieving SDG targets.

④ Reduced workload in conducting elections & easy transfer of power between governments

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges with limiting size of government:

① Provising of services will be difficult, owing to its geographical vastness & levels of government

② Increased presence of private sector may lead to exploitation & exclusion of poor.

③ Against the principles of constitution of providing representative govt

④ Leads to over centralisation

↳ ~~Choking~~ Blood pressure at center & Anemia at grassroots level

Measures needed to ensure min govt & max governance:

① Disitisation of service chain to reduce human resource & increase efficiency.

② Ease of doing business reforms to enhance transparency & reduce red tapism.

③ limiting the size of executive in line with recommendations of courts. to less than 15% at center & States.

④ Privatisation & disinvestment to enhance Competition & reduced burden on government

eg: Air India.

Above measures should be expedited to enhance the effectiveness of elected government in acheiving the ideals of Sabka Sath, Sabka vikas, Sabka vishwas, Sabka prayas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutes of eminence (IoE) propounded by the government to transform higher educational institutions to centers of excellence in learning with focus on research & development.

Objectives of the scheme : As a game changer

① Streamlining the curriculum with the latest technology & changing industrial needs.

② Focussed on cutting-edge research with development of technologies for solving India's problems.

③ Promote cross-country exchanges through signing of MOU's & student exchanges.

④ Focus on practical knowledge & enhanced skills of graduates for job prospects & research.

⑤ Gender diversity & empowerment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Roadblocks in the implementation:

① Availability of funds for undertaking cutting edge research is lagging, barring few IIT's & IISc.

② Complenition in implementing NEP 2020 features.
- ↳ Academic bank of credits
- ↳ multiple entry - multiple exit schemes.
- ↳ multidisciplinary research units.

③ Slow pace in creating MOU's & little emphasis on student exchange programmes.

④ Lack of qualified human resources & infrastructure in central & state universities

Measures needed to turn IOE as gamechangers in transforming higher education:

① Establishment of National research foundation (NRF) for streamlining of funds for research
- ↳ through PPP of about 50,000 crores

② Provisions of foreign universities establishing offline campuses in India (top 500 universities)

③ Increased collaboration with state & central universities by industry partners

④ Higher education commission of India (HECI) to replace UGC & AICTE

⑤ Student exchanges between IIT's & foreign universities to enhance diversity

⑥ Promoting gender diversity in higher education through schemes like KIRAN, GATI etc.

Higher education institutions play instrumental role in providing pool of human resources for socio-economic transformation & measures should be taken to strengthen the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to products/services developed & utilised using internet to provide e-governance to citizens in a simple, convenient, transparent manner.

eg: Digilocker, NEGAST, UMANG etc. . .

DPI – allowing innovation & convenient public services:

① Enhancing quality healthy services to masses.

eg: e-sanjeevani OPD system, telemanas

② Transforming agriculture sector

eg: Agri-stack for overhaul of agriculture

③ Delivery of government services:

eg: UMANG has over 200 services for citizens.

④ Open-sourcing source code for deployment by private players

eg: Arogyasetu code

DPI – overcoming inclusion & exclusion errors:

① Public distribution system through point of Sale (POS) machines.

② Monitoring of MGNREGA works through bio-metric system & disbursal through NREGA soft etc...

③ Online portal for PM-KISAN beneficiaries for correcting exclusion & inclusion errors

DPI – enhancing transparency & accountability:

① Information for all through mygov.in for broad consultation with public & feedback.

② Cooperative federalism promotion

eg: Public financial management system (PFMS).

③ Promotion of enterprenurship

eg: Interest subvention through PAICA portal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

④ Provision of public services through UMANG platform for business, citizens & governments

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to make DPI more inclusive & efficient:

① Ability of services in vernacular languages.

eg: Bhashini platform for AI translation

② Promotion of digital literacy among people through PM Gramin digital Saksharta Abhiyan

③ Privacy & integrity of personal data is to be ensured.

eg: Personal data protection bill, 2023

DPI plays a transformative role in leveraging technology for rapid socio-economic growth and necessary reforms should be expedited to achieve $5 trillion economy by 2025.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Right to health is fundamental under Art 21 of the constitution and governments across center & states are working in the same direction to improve health of public.

Legislative measures for realisation of right to health:

① Ayushman bharat health mission (ABHM) & PM-JAY in providing free health care to SERC Users

② Rajasthan govt right to health act, 2023 providing free health services at empanelled hospitals.

③ National health policy act, 2017

Gaps in infrastructure

① Lack of qualified doctors & hospitals in rural areas

eg: Only one doctor per 1400 people against WHO mandate of 1 per 1000.

② Skewed presence of secondary & tertiary hospitals across states.

③ Critical infrastructure like ventilators, oxygen cylinders are in shortage as evidenced during covid-19.

Gaps in finances:

① Govt. spending is meagre with less than 1.5% GDP against 2.5% GDP mandated.

② Creation of capital assets is on slow pace owing to increased burden due to pandemic etc..

Gaps in social profile:

① limited access to healthcare in isolated hill areas & tribal areas.

② Low awareness ~~among~~ about health among masses
eg: Increased prevalence of unsafe abortions.

③ Increased costs of private healthcare, making it unaffordable for poor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to ensure right to health for all:

1. Creation of more hospitals & upgrading PHC to health & wellness centers
2. Provision of digital health services
   eg: e-sanjeevani, tele-medicine etc...
3. Increased insurance cover among masses & enrolling more under PM-JAY
4. leverage infrastructure pipeline (NIP) to develop logistics across rural & tribal areas.
5. Innovative services like bike ambulances in gadchiroli region, 108 services in A.P should be scaled up at the national level.

Healthy people will be productive, efficient and play significant role in economic activities & vital for achieving SDG 8 (economic growth), SDG 3 (health & well being)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court in NALSA vs union of India gave third gender status to transgenders, paving way for their socio-economic transformation.

Legislative provisions for third gender:

① Transgender persons (protection of rights act) 2019
↳ Self determination of gender, subject to approval by DM.
↳ penal provisions against their abuse
↳ right of minor to residence

② Aravani (transgender) welfare board by Tamilnadu
↳ fiscal assistance, welfare programs.

③ Pension support through enacting relevant law in Kerala

Low acceptance of transgenders in society: Reasons

① Lack of awareness among people, with many considering it as a mental health issue

② Continued abuse of transgender persons:

↳ 99% of people face some form abuse

↳ 60% face verbal & sexual abuse

↳ 89% are denied employment opportunities.

③ Lack of family support with family members resorting to violence & neglect.

④ Denial of provision of reservations in employment, going against SC judgement.

⑤ Issue of financial dependence, with most people resorting to begging.

Measures taken to address the issue:

① Provision of separate transgender university by U.P govt. from K.G to P.G.

② Separate transgender home for children in Bengaluru, preventing them from abuse.

③ Kochi metro station → employment of transgender people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Pride Station in Indore → empowering transgender people through employment.

⑤ SMILES scheme to address issues of transgender people engaged in begging.

STEPS NEEDED

- → Social awareness through mass campaigns
- → Reservations in education & employment
- → Sensitisation among public officials & police
- → Curriculum upgradation to provide education on transgenders to children.

Inclusive, multipronged approach with the enhanced role played by National Council for transgender persons is needed to break the taboo & acheive equitable growth for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shangai Cooperation organisation (SCO) is grouping of central asian republics like Kazakasthan, Kyrgyzstan also with Ind, china, pak, Russia and with latest addition of Iran as member make the group more inclusive & as significant player in global geopolitics.

Factors responsible for reduced leverage of SCO for India

① Balance of interests between west & russia in the scenario like russia-Ukraine war

② Threat of terrorism from Afghanistan with capture by taliban.

③ Lack of connectivity with central asian partners reducing prospects of trade.

④ Geo-politics of lithium deposits in Afghanistan with reduced leverage for India

Role of china : reduced leverage for India

① Bilateral border disputes:

eg: Galwan valley clashes in 2020.

② Illegal infrastructure through gilgit region through CPEC

③ Eyeing of china on lithium deposits in Afghanistan, growing russia-china-taliban axis.

④ Using pakistan as vassal state to create cross-border challenges.

eg: Supporting terrorism through arms supply

Role of pakistan in reducing the leverage

① Cross border insurgency & terrorism

eg: Uri-strikes, pathankot attacks.

② Support for overground workers

eg: The resistance front (TRF)

③ Belt & road initiative as threat to India due to increased china's military presence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Balking of accused terrorists responsible for attacks on parliament

eg: JEM chief Masood Azhar, LET deputy Abdul rahman Makki.

⑤ Role in drugs transport eg: golden crescent

Utilising SCO grouping for achieving objectives:

① Use of RATS for fighting terrorism
↳ anti-terror exercise
by holding countries accountable

② Consensus based multi-lateral approach, keeping aside bilateral differences.

③ Improving connectivity with central-asian republics by expediting
↳ chabahar project with Iran
↳ INSTC (north south transport corridor)

SCO as a grouping is critical in maintaining political stability & peace in the region & India must leverage the grouping potential to further its interests in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiative on critical & emerging technologies (ICET) between USA & INDIA is going to transform the relations in a positive way for enhanced socio economic growth & prosperity.

Components of ICET – prospects for growth

① Semiconductor supply chain resilience
↳ for new age renewable transition & achieving Climate commitments

② INDUS-X (India-US defence acceleration ecosystem)
↳ joint design & production of defence equipment
↳ defence bridge to enhance cooperation & support for startups.

③ Enhanced cooperation on telecommunication.
↳ development of 5G, 6G & open RAN architecture.

④ Working group on Quantum communications; for developing high computing applications

⑤ Reduced regulatory mechanisms & removal of export curbs for transfer of technologies

↳ F-414 fighter engine development by collaboration between GE & HAL (hindustan aeronautics limited)

Challenges in leveraging potential of ICET:

① Limited tech transfers in past in favour of india

② Sharing of technologies may undermine the national security as seen in BECA agreement not ratified.

③ Disputes at various forums like WTO, may undermine the prospects of ICET.

④ Diplomatic challenges & geopolitics.

Eg: USA's F-16 support of upto $450mn for pakistan in response to India-Russia collaboration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to enhance scope of ICET:

① Faster implementation of agreed upon projects, involving design & joint production

② Bilateral disputes resolution in a free & open discussion model.

③ Working on implementing renewable transition projects as agreed by mutual under green climate fund

④ Securing supply chains by joining mineral security pact (MSP), which india joined in 2023.

Roadblocks in the implementation should be amicably settled to leverage the potential of ICET in bringing rapid economic transformation and achieving SDG 13 (climate action) & SDG 17 (partnership for goals)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 076087

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : BANNA VENKATESH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/01/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

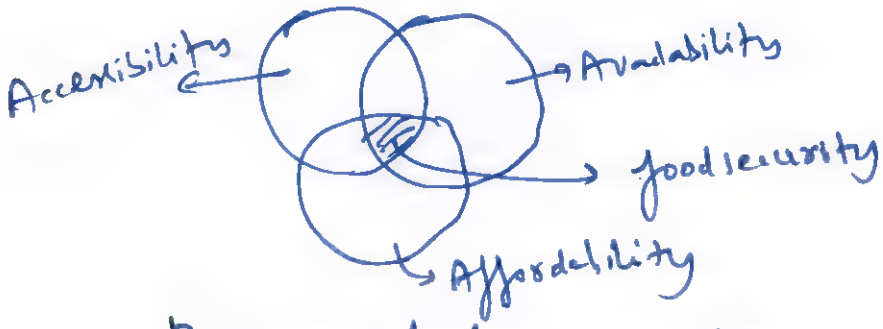
VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security for 1.4 bn people is critical to acheiving SDG goals by 2030 for India.



Dimension of food security.

Availability:

① Strong surplus exporter of food grains
↳ $50bn in agri exports.

② Agro-climatic regions diversity enabling production of various crops addressing food & nutrition security

Challenges: 1) GHI ranking — 107/121

2) prevalence of stunting, wasting, Anemia
⇓ 19% ⇓ 36% ⇓ 57%
as per NFHS - 2015

3) Monsoon vagaries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Accessibility:

① Targeted public distribution under NFSA act 2013

② Open market sales by FCI during inflation & distress

③ APMC mandis, facilitating trading at close to rural areas

Challenges:
- → Wastage due to lack of cold storage infra
- → logistic challenges (costs 10-14% of GDP)

Affordability:

① PM Garib Kalyan Anna yojana, free food grains.

② Discounted ration by states like A.P., TN etc.

Challenges:
- ↳ ① Inflation in prices of vegetables (tomato, onion, pulses)
- ↳ ② Declining income for farmers, job losses due to covid etc...

Addressing challenges of food security is integral to human development and coordinated action between all stakeholders is needed.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tech like Blockchain (based on distributed ledger) & chatgpt (based on large language models) has the ability to transform sectors of economy including agriculture.

Blockchain & chatgpt : making agriculture efficient & sustainable.

① Digitisation of land records using blockchain
↳ property rights & access to credit for farmers

② Agristack, revolutionising agriecosystem making farming remunerative based on blockchain

③ Streamlining transport & logistics using blockchain
↳ Prevent wastage & losses to farmers

④ Dissemination of information in ~~regional~~ regional languages
↳ ~~chat~~ Jugalbandi chat~~gpt~~bot, by chatgpt

⑤ Extension services using chatgpt

↳ democratisation of information access to small & marginal farmers

⑥ Translation of records using chatgpt

↳ promote land registrations, buying & selling, contributing to growth of agriculture.

PROBLEMS

→ Lack of digital literacy among farmers

→ Accessibility divide between urban & rural

↳ 31% of rural users smartphone with internet.

→ Issues of cyberfraud on rise with technology adoption, making farmers vulnerable

Above challenges should be addressed to make agriculture transform on lines of subsistence to agripreneurship based model achieving doubling of income by farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation refers to increasing use of alternate currencies like rupee, yen, riyal, etc.. in cross border economic transactions.

Factors leading to dedollarisation:

① Western sanctions on russia due to russia-Ukraine war
↳ exploring alternates like rupee-rouble.

② Banning from SWIFT payments making Russia moving away from dollar trade.

③ US fed tapering & depreciation of local currencies, prompted the move

④ Internationalisation of rupee to achieve
↳ Exchange rate stability
↳ reduced impacts of US fed tapering
↳ Decreasing dollar dependence to curb imported inflation.

(5) New multipolar world, with rise of China moving away from economic hegemony of U.S. dollar

↳ IMF's SDR basket → increased value of ~~yen~~ China's renminbi

Continued domination of dollar:

① 88% of foreign reserves use dollar as asset

② Significant global trade occurs in dollars

③ IMF's SDR basket → U.S. dollar 42%

④ Economic dominance of U.S.A

↳ export oriented, strengthening dollar

⑤ Support of institutions like WB with loans denominated in dollars

De-dollarisation moves are conformed to present day realities of changing global order to put an alternate towards dollar in international trading & india must be ready to face any challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India faces pressure from developed economies at WTO over india's subsidies to poor sectors like agriculture, as against free & fair trade practices.

Pressure to alter food subsidy regime:

① Hurting free trade practices

② Bias towards exports from countries.

↳ Non-tarrif measures on agri imports

③ Open-market approach based on supply demand

④ Crossing 10% GDP threshold in agri subsidies, agreed at WTO.

Food subsidies - justified:

① Protect the local industry from foreign competition.

② Promote food security for 1.4 bn people

↳ fertiliser subsidies amounting to 2.25 lakh crores in 2022

③ Promoting exports to increase income for farmers

↳ subsidies on sugar

④ Developed countries subsidies on fisheries

↳ India offers only fraction of subsidies

⑤ Promote livelihoods & capacities of poor farmers in India.

MEASURES NEEDED

→ Rationalise subsidies

→ Promote capital investments, long term growth

→ Curb 100 subsidies related to fisheries in line with WTO agreement on fisheries.

Food security is critical in achieving SDGs 1&2 and necessary reforms in line with global trade practices should be taken.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

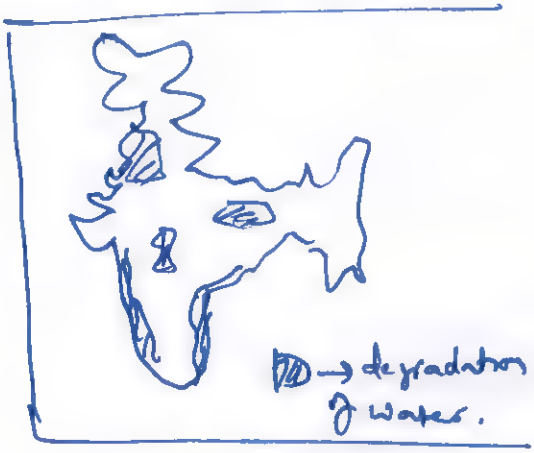
Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increased exploitation of groundwater coupled with rising pollution & climate change poses significant challenges to India's water needs.

Issues of water availability:

① Over-exploitation of groundwater for agriculture
↳ 25% of groundwater extraction by India.



② Changing hydrological cycle due to
↳ glacier retreat : climate change
↳ Increased runoff : Deforestation & Concretisation

③ Recharge of ground water is challenge
↳ hard peninsular rocks

④ Shifting monsoon cycles with El-nino challenges.

Issues of water quality:

① Increased water pollution
- ↳ Landfills & leaching of heavy materials
- ↳ industrial effluents discharge
  - ex: kanpur leather industries.
- ↳ eutrophication due to fertiliser runoff

② Arsenic & uranium pollution due to mining in jharkhand.

③ Flouride contamination

MEASURES
- → Jal jeevan Mission → Affordable drinking water to 19 cr rural households
- → Jalshakti Abhiyan → cater the rain water
- → Watershed mgt → recharge of ground water
- ↳ Investing on sewage & industrial effluents treatment → circular use of water
- → Chemical free corridor along ganga

Water is crucial for life and targeted interventions are needed for its quality & quantity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fast melting of glaciers in Arctic & Antarctic is due to human induced effects of global warming having varied impacts on the ecosystem.

Drivers of glacier retreat in the Arctic:

① Rising global temperatures
↳ Increased melting of ice caps.

② Decreasing Albedo of ice:
↳ Water has darker profile than ice

Water ↑ → Albedo ↓ → glacial melt → cools

↳ forest fires, adding soot over snow

③ Navigation & transportation by cutting ice
↳ accelerating breakdown & melting in northern searoute.

Potential impact on ecosystem:

① Increased trade due to opening up of new sea routes

② Declining Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC) → one of 9 global tipping points.

③ Rising impact of pandemics due to release of viruses

④ Sea level rise → Coastal erosion & island submergence

⑤ Biodiversity impacted by polar bear

Glacier melting has varied severe ecological implications & measures needed to be taken to reduce GHG emissions to slowdown the process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism relates to travel to space for recreation, leisure & entertainment purpose which is gaining significance in recent times.

eg: Blue origin, Space x working on above concept

Challenges associated with space tourism:

① Fixing of regulatory complaince
↳ Space tourist is not defined in any treaty.

② Challenge of space debris with any untoward accidents happening in future.

③ Accessibility divide → only rich able to afford

④ Increased pollution due to more launches
↳ with emissions → climate change

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to address the challenge:

1. Guidelines on developing launch vehicles for safety of crew, passengers
2. fixing complaince burden on companies
3. Shifting towards Climate friendly fuels to address GHG & global warming concern
4. Increased cooperation & collaboration among international community
5. Mitigating challenges of space debris

Space tourism, inspite of its adventurous & promising capacity to earn revenues should be carefully planned by addressing all the limitations to promote sustainable development

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chimeric Antigen receptor (CAR-T) therapy is advancement over CRISPR-Cas9 in fighting with cancer.

CAR-T overcoming limitations of CRISPR-Cas9:

limitations of CRISPR-Cas9:

↳ Delivery of gene to target is difficult

↳ Identification issues in determining Cancer cells.

↳ Editing of all cancer tissues / genes is difficult:

CART therapy — solving the problem:

Patient → ~~bonemarrow extracted~~ Sample collected → CART-receptors are uploaded → injected to body → Attacks Cancer cells

1) Uses own genetic samples of patient in entraining CAR-T receptors

② Easy to administer ~~to~~ in the body.

③ Can be successfully targetted to attack Cancer cells without external assistance needed as in case of CRISPR-CAS9.

④ Reduced side-effects

Thus CAR-T has advanced cancer treatment overcoming limitations of CRISPR-CAS9 in achieving SDG3 (health)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Use of modern technologies like AI, Crypto trading etc.. by extremist organisations poses significant challenges to global security, stability & peaceful growth.

Deployment of new technologies : need for efforts

① Artificial intelligence to create deep fakes to incite communal violence
↳ fake morphed photos of pope in jeans.

② Crypto trading for funding narcotics, terror financing

③ Advanced arms to launch lethal attacks on security personnel & civilians.

④ Blockchain applications for enhanced security, evading monitoring

~~Need for Concerted global efforts & measures~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~① Impacts to~~ Measures needed

① Crypto asset Reporting framework (CARF)
↳ cut financing to terrorist elements.

② Enhanced cooperation among security personnel
↳ Interpol

③ UN reforms:
↳ Adopting comprehensive convention on international terrorism, proposed by India.

④ Maritime & border security:
↳ leverage grouping like QUAD, SCO, etc...

⑤ Enforce regulations of arms to countries like pakistan, Korea involved in terrorism.

Concerted & sustained measures should be taken to fight agenda of extreme organisations & ensure peace.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ITBP (Indo-tibetan border police) is one of central paramilitary forces guarding borders between India & China.

Role of ITBP in ensuring security:

① Vigilance in the border regions, eyeing Chinese developments in infrastructure

② Deter aggression & interference of chinese forces as highlighted in galwan valley, tawang valley

③ Rapid deployment of infrastructure through support to programmes like Vibrant villages program of MHA.

④ Disaster relief & support measures

Challenges faced / limitations of ITBP

1. limited personnel
2. Need more infrastructure in border area for faster deployment of troops
3. faster access to finance for building outposts etc..
4. Coordination with other forces is limited & needed to be enhanced.
5. Intelligence support should be ramped up with training & capacity building.
6. Ensuring living conditions for soldiers in harsh conditions.

Above measures should be taken to strengthen ITBP in ensuring border security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land productivity is measured in terms of yield per unit area of land whereas irrigation water productivity refers to the efficiency of use of water i.e water required for unit of grain produced

Importance of land productivity:

① Meet the rising food security demands of the burgeoning population.

② Promoting exports to yield foreign exchange & increased income for farmers.

③ Raising buffer stocks to meet future contingencies

Shift needed towards irrigation water productivity

① Overexploitation of ground water resources

⇓

14% districts are critically exploited overexploited as per CGWA

② Impacts of climate change on hydrological cycle, necessitating water use efficiency.

③ Increased intensity of El-nino

④ India as net water importer due to low efficiency and water guzzling crops like sugarcane.

⑤ Increasing yields at same time consuming less water resources, as we are facing severe water crisis (percapita availability is <1700 m³ per annum)

Challenges in shifting towards irrigation water productivity

① Nascent stages of development of micro-irrigation techniques

② Heavy capital expenditure on inputs, puts burden on small & marginal farmers

③ Uneconomic size of landholdings, discouraging investments

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ limited awareness among farming communities about ill effects of overuse of water

⑤ Regional economic balances

↳ eg: Rich communities of punjab vs farmers of jharkhand etc...

Measures needed to improve irrigation water productivity:

① Rapid expansion of micro-irrigation

↳ eg: Scaling up PM Krishi sinchaye yojana

② Watershed management to improve water use

③ Promotion of crops like millets with dual benefits of less usage of water & nutri security

④ Credit support through schemes like kisan credit card, Agriculture infrastructure fund of NABARD

Climate resilience of agriculture is paramount in achieving SDG10 & irrigation efficiency is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green hydrogen refers to production of hydrogen using electrolysis method where electricity used is generated through renewable sources like solar, wind.

Green hydrogen – unlocking energy security:

① Reducing imports of crude oil, gas.

eg: $15 bn dollars annual import burden on govt.

② Enhanced access to clean energy, thus accelerating transition towards green growth

eg: As per IRENA, 12% of global energy demand by 2050 is met by green hydrogen.

③ Achieving climate commitments

↳ Net zero by 2070, committed at COP27

④ Meeting the domestic demand due to Industry 4.0, urbanisation etc...

National hydrogen mission (NHM) – Achieving energy goals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① 125 GW renewable energy addition by 2030 through green hydrogen.

② 5 MMT of green hydrogen production by 2030, propelling decarbonising industry & transport

③ Exports of green steel & green ammonia, earning foreign exchange

④ Creation of green jobs & green GDP growth through investments of 3.5 lakh crore & 20 lakh jobs

⑤ Achieving import substitution of fossil fuels & taming imported inflation.

⑥ Achieve energy resilience by reducing impacts of global events like Russia-Ukraine war on india's energy sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

LIMITATIONS of NHM

- Capital expenditure with limited participation from private sector.
- Dependence on china for import of critical electronic components
- limited electrolyzer manufacturing capacity
- Costs of production of green hydrogen, not at parity with conventional sources

Measures needed

- Active participation of private players through subsidies, interest subvention, PLI etc...
- Support to states in clean energy transition
  - Interest free loans
- Green credits to increase adoption of hydrogen

Clean energy transition is critical towards achieving SDG 9 (innovation & infrastructure), SDG 13 (climate action) & promoting NHM is a step in the right direction.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wage refers to the amount needed to ensure basic survival of humans whereas living wage refers to amount ensuring survival with dignity & growth.

Benefits of adopting living wage in India:

① Living a life with dignity as it is integral to right to life under Art. 21

② Capabilities of humans are recognised and supported through living wages.

③ Acheiving social mobility through improved access to health, education etc..

④ Removal of people from below poverty & uplifting their socio-economic conditions.

eg: 15% of India is multidimensionally poor as per NITI Aayog

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constraints in adoption of living wage:

① Informal nature of workforce in India.

eg: 90% of labour works in informal sector

② Exploitation by business class & middlemen

eg: Issues of abuse by muggadams in sugar fields of maharastra

③ Fearing backlash by business class in enforcing Code on wages in letter & spirit

④ Dichotomy between ease of doing business & ensuring living standards for labour class through living wages, quality of life.

⑤ Strained revenue resources of government, failing to do any positive interventions

↳ fiscal deficit of 6% GDP in 2022

Measures needed to ensure living wage for people:

① Strict implementation of code on wages in

letter & spirit.

② Exploring concept of universal basic income as suggested by economic survey.

③ Focussing on skill dev for upward mobility
eg: Accelerate PM Kaushal Vikas yojana

④ Promote employment & enterpreneurship through MUDRA, Startup india, Standup india.

⑤ Promote Insurance among poor through PM jeevan jyoti bhima yojana, e-SHRAM etc

Living wage are crucial for holistic growth of poor & marginalised and steps should be taken to empower them, achieving SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) by promoting concept of Sabka Sath Sabka vikas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Budget/ Annual financial Statement is tabled annually under Art. 112 of the Constitution which projects the income-expenditure profile of govt & initiatives for socio-economic growth

Budget policies – under substantial public scrutiny:

① Responsibility to legislature
↳ Mandatory approval, otherwise leading to fall of government.

② Departmental Standing committee's, going into propriety & prudence of budgetary allocations before tabling in parliament.

③ Scrutiny by Comptroller & auditor general (CAG) highlighting discrepancies
↳ Eg: CAG flagging irregularities in PM-JAY scheme.

④ Limits under Fiscal responsibility & budgetary management (FRBM) to manage fiscal deficit below 3% of GDP

⑤ Scrutiny by public accounts Committe, (PAC) estimates committe & committe on public undertakings.

Budgetary policies — avading public scrutiny

① Post mortem nature of review by PAC.

② Shifting goal posts of FRBM limits.
↳ eg: Union to acheive 4.5% of GDP (fiscal deficit) by 2025-26.

③ Lack of discussions in parliament on CAG findings & reports of PAC etc...

④ Extra-budgetary resources (EBR), subverting the process of scrutiny
↳ Raising loans through PSU's & corporations

⑤ Increased cess & surcharges, depriving

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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States of their constitutional fiscal rights

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures needed to improve scrutiny :

① Limit off budget borrowings, flagged as concern by RBI, Finance commission etc..

② Deliberations on CAG findings & other committee reports on finances, demanding accountability

③ Following FRBM limits in letter & spirit

④ Promoting cooperative federalism spirit through fair devolution of taxes to states

Finance commission as bulwark of fiscal federalism should directly address the issues and give necessary guidelines to center in the larger interest in ensuring fiscal stability through budgetary policy reforms.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

With the success of white revolution, India emerged as the largest producer of milk in the world with improvements in percapita consumption

Reasons/ factors behind transition from milk deficit → biggest milk producer:

① Success of white revolution through establishment of dairy cooperatives like AMUL.

② Improvement in yields of milch animals.

③ Infrastructure & logistics aiding transport of milk, processing & exports.

④ Successful linkage of small & marginal farmers with towns in supply of milk

⑤ Availability of veterinary hospitals & increased access to vaccines & fodder

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Productivity of dairy animals — concern

① Limited yields compared to breeds across world like jersey, holstein

② Susceptibility to diseases & pests
eg: Prevalence of Foot & mouth diseases.

③ Increasing challenges of quality fodder due to change in land use patterns

④ low research & development in improving breed quality.

⑤ Diversion towards meat exports

Measures needed to transform dairy productivity

① Improvement of breed quality
- ↳ Sex sorted semen
- ↳ cross breeding with foreign varieties

② Improvement of fodder quality & healthcare support through Rashtriya Kamadenu Aayog & breeding centers

③ Diversification of dairy products to produce cheese, butter etc.. having export potential

④ Improving in cold storage, processing infra.
eg: PM formalisation of food processing enterprises

⑤ Reform cooperatives to ensure increased income & efficiency improvement
↳ Cooperative societies amendment bill, 2022

Overhaul of dairy sector is instrumental in achieving food security (SDG 1&2), increased income for farmers & achieving export oriented growth for rapid socio-economic transformation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture sector is witnessing impacts of climate change enacerbated by anthropogenic interventions having long-term bio-economic-environmental implications.

Climate change – crop failures:

① Erratic nature of south-west-monsoon due to increasing El-nino cycles.

② Increasing heatwaves, affecting crop productivity
↳ 10% decline in wheat productivity due to temperature rise in coming years.

③ Spreading of land degradation & desertification affecting crops
↳ 30% India's land is degraded as per desertification & land degradation Atlas, MoEFCC

④ Intensity of cyclones, cloudbursts, landslips damaging standing crops.

⑤ Droughts coupled with flash floods, wreaking havoc with changes in hydrological cycle.

Agriculture sector – fuelling climate change:

① Spreading of shifting cultivation leading to deforestation & reduced carbon sequestration

② Increased GHG emissions for agriculture & livestock sector
↳ Responsible for methane emissions

③ Faulty irrigation practices – leading to increased methane emissions. eg: flood irrigation

National Agriculture disaster mgt – resilience of farming:

① Resilience of dryland farming

↳ Watershed management
↳ Insurance promotion
↳ mixed farming to hedge climate impacts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Research & development to develop low GHG varieties

eg: ICAR heritdhara (feed) → low methane emissions from livestock sector.

③ Bio-technology to ensure food & climate security:

↳ GM-crops to increase yields, drought & pest resistance

④ Shifting towards crops like millets having benefits of → low water requirements
↳ climate resilient
↳ nutritional security & income for farmers

⑤ Awareness creation, training & capacity building among all stakeholders

⑥ Bigdata, AI to predict future scenarios through climate modelling

Agri-resilience to climatechange is key towards acheiving sustainable economic growth & balanced development of all communities & measures should be taken as discussed above.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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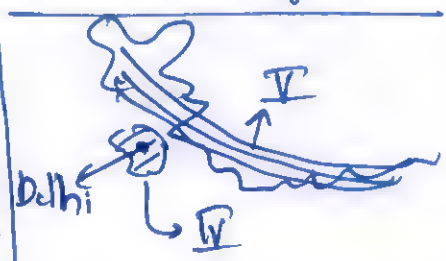
Delhi, owing to its location in seismic zone-IV is highly prone to earthquakes necessitating necessary interventions to reduce damage.

Vulnerability of delhi to earthquakes originating in himalayas:



Seismic zones

① Seismically active zone of fragile himalayas & its proximity

② Unplanned & haphazard growth of urbanisation, with lack of infrastructure.

③ Poor quality of infrastructure like buildings, bridges, without earthquake proofing

④ Density of population is high, increasing vulnerability

⑤ Increased encroachment of flood plains
↳ At risk of earthquake induced floods

Institutional mechanisms to mitigate earthquake impact..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Seismic mapping to identify area of vulnerability using remote sensing

② Retrofitting of buildings to increase resilience

③ National building code (NBC) 2016, for earthquake resistant designs.

④ Resettlement & rehabilitation of people living in highly fragile areas

⑤ Training & capacity building of NDRF for emergency rescue operation.

⑥ National earthquake risk mitigation project
- ↳ installing early warning systems
- ↳ Climate modellings & future scenario using available data.

⑦ Impact assessments for infrastructure development in sensitive areas like himalayas

Gaps in the institutional mechanisms:

1. More of a reactive approach in dealing with earthquake related disasters
2. Early warning systems (EWS) are less developed & spatial adoption is skewed.
3. Limited availability of funds in mitigation & adaptation
4. Building code guidelines are less enforced.
5. lack of city specific action plan for dealing with disasters like earthquakes.

Building upon traditional knowledge, retrofitting of buildings with climate smart technologies & city specific management plans should be expedited to minimize the losses induced by disasters like earthquakes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Experiments like International thermo nuclear experimental generator (ITER) by CERN delivers promising gains in acheiving nuclear fusion for sustainable growth of future.

Advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation:

① Clean source of energy without any GHG emissions.

② Sustainable & can be generated for longer periods.

③ Reduces dependence on fossil fuels, acheiving import substitution for India

eg: $158 bn imports of energy sources by India annually.

④ Climate commitments

↳ Net zero by 2050

⑤ No challenges of radioactive waste disposal, as is the case with nuclear fission technologies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in adopting nuclear fusion for power generation: Commercial scale

① Nascent stages of development with initial levels of attaining energy gain

② High initial capital expenditure

③ Lack of access to technology, making transition difficult for developing & LDC countries.

④ Increasing energy demands, necessitating continued use of fossil fuels

Eg: Coal as necessary evil, identified by eco. survey.

⑤ Challenges in maintaining fusion temperatures is high, requiring expertise in technology & human resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Measures needed to meet demands of power:]

① Continued investments in R&D of fusion tech

② Promoting small modular reactors (SMR) (200MW) based on nuclear fission for clean energy.

③ Explore alternate renewably like solar, wind in meeting climate goals.

④ Promotion of breakthrough technologies like biomass to energy, ethanol blending
↳ E20 → 2025 target
to reduce GHG emissions.

Renewable transition is key towards climate resilience (SDG13) and promotion of nuclear fusion tech should be increasingly expedited with collaborations among international community in achieving the same.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of moneylaundering act (PMLA) act 2002, is aimed to curb the menace of moneylaundering which poses significant challenges like tax evasion, terror financing, organised crimes etc...

PMLA act 2002 - efficient in controlling moneylaundering

① Regulation on crypto exchanges, as per latest amendment.
↳ KYC norms for customers
↳ Notifying suspicious transactions to govt.

② Cross country extradition for trials under provisions of moneylaundering act.

③ Definition of moneylaundering is expanded to include various offenses, strengthening act

④ Reverse burden on accused, thus stringent action on offenders is ensured.

⑤ Right to seize, arrest under raids.

PMLA act – failure to deal with moneylaundering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Increasing use of cryptocurrencies for moneylaundering, making it difficult to trace & punish.

② Benami transactions are on rise, tracing is difficult

③ Using tax havens like mauritius for round tripping & ~~based~~ tax evasion

④ lack of coordination among ~~member~~ countries
↳ Challenges in extraditing vijay malya, Nirav modi, mehul choksi.

Measures needed to fight moneylaundering

① Enhanced regulation on crypto trading
Eg: OECD crypto asset reporting framework.

② Strengthening FATF monitoring and ensuring compliance from countries like pakistan etc...

③ No money for terror campaign (NMFT) to increase crackdown on moneylaundering.

④ Increased digitisation & plugging loopholes in FTA's to deter tax evasion & moneylaundering.

⑤ Coordination between all vigilance units like ED, CBI, NIA through data transfer & sharing

⑥ Training & capacity building of personnel to create awareness on latest frauds using technologies.

Moneylaundering poses significant challenges to economic growth & ~~income~~ security of Nation and concerted efforts should be taken to address challenges as discussed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian ocean region (IOR) is flourishing economic region with 90% of trade in volume & 70% in value passed through it, making the region's security critical in global economies.

Security threats in IOR – Impact on India's maritime interests:

① Increased infiltration of terrorists using sea routes

eg: 2008 mumbai blast terrorists entered through sea.

② Illegal trade of drugs & arms.

eg: from golden crescent to golden triangle.

③ China's String of pearls:

↳ Affecting sovereignity & security of India.

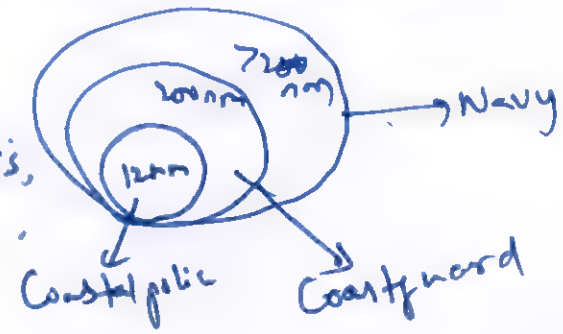
④ Increased presence of Chinese ships in IOR: Spying concerns.
↳ Docking of spyship at hambantota port, srilanka

⑤ Sea piracy among Africa's east coast & hurting merchant trade in IOR region
↳ eg: Somalia pirates.

⑥ Militery & bloc formations like AUKUS, Increased tensions with china in the IOR region, detrimental to peaceful trade in the region.

Strategy to deal with threats in the IOR region:

① Enhanced coastal security: through chain of radars, sensors, cameras etc..



② Creation of IMAC under National maritime domain awareness project for increased surveillance in the Indian ocean region.

③ Biometric ID's to fishermen & automated vessel traffic identification mechanism to detect illegal ships in the region.

④ Coastal exercises involving local communities as eyes & ears of sea. eg: Sea vigil

⑤ Increased coordination among coastal police, Coastguard & Navy

⑥ Measures to curb illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing (IUU)

↳ As these routes are exploited by terrorists, mafia etc...

⑦ White shipping agreements with littoral countries for coastal security. in line with SAGAR vision

Coastal security is critical in IOR region for india's economic & strategic interests related to maritime domain and measures should be expedited in the same direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00780881

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RANNA VENKATESH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art is a canvas of diversity of india's multi-cultural identity and diversity.

Tribal art - valuable insights to cultural perspectives and values

① Harmony with nature:

eg: worshipping of trees, animals in tribal paintings.

② Community lifestyles and social bonding

eg: Warli paintings, Gond paintings

③ Religious plurality and tolerance

eg: community celebrations in various paintings

④ Respect for gender and inclusivity:

eg: Women and men together singing, dancing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Environmental Conservation and sustainable lifestyles

eg: Celebrating arrival of seasons, agricultural festivals depicted in art

(6) Technological progress is showcased

eg: Mural and fresco paintings, that lasts for hundreds of years

Challenges to tribal art
- → Globalisation bringing homogenity, threat to diversity
- → endangerment due to lack of recorded practices
- → loss of culture, sanskiritisation etc..

Preserving tribal art is crucial to conserve the cultural heritage of the country and its richness for the generations to come.

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhi and Nehru are stalwarts of India's freedom struggle, contributing in their own ways for emanicipation from tyranny of British rule

Similarities in their approach for freedom struggle:

① Belief in the manner for sacrifice.

② Principles of non-violence, community participation in the course of national struggle.

③ Public above personal self & growth

Gandhi → left barister practice
Nehru → similar practice
} fight for people.

④ Institutional strengthening for struggle

↳ Rise of Indian national Congress, provincial Congress committee for organised struggle

Differences in approach of Gandhi and Nehru

① Nehru supported constitutional methods, while gandhi opted for mass struggle in a non-violent way

② Nehru is in favour of liberty, institutions, modernisation while gandhi emphasises on swadeshi, ~~village~~ gram swaraj, self sufficiency

③ Nehru in favour of participation in elections, governance, reforms while gandhi shuns them as it will weaken the cause.

④ Nehru in favour of large scale industries, technology while gandhi emphasis on small scale industries, village sufficiency

Though both have different approaches, both played a significant role in our freedom struggle and emancipation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Severe economic and social costs associated due to ~~post~~ world war II triggered decolonisation attempts across the countries.

Key factors : accelerating decolonisation post W.W II

① Sufferings of britan, post war, led to
↳ economic costs associated
increased demands for independence.

② Increased nationalism and freedom spirit due to various freedom movements
eg: Indian national movement.

③ Sufferings of poor, masses due to impacts of war, led them to revolt for freedom
eg: Africa, southeast asia

④ Rise of national leaders and their fight for autonomy

eg: Abdul nasser → egypt
Tito → yugoslavia
J. Nehru → India

⑤ Values of democracy, liberty, freedom getting central stage

⑥ Institutional reforms and push for sovereignty

eg: United nations, non-alliment movement

⑦ Rise in global interconnectedness, inter dependency, cold-war politics supporting freedom movements

eg: Vietnam war

Thus political, economic and social changes post world war II gave rise to increased struggles for decolonisation and independence

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Wetlands survey done by ministry of housing and urban affairs and jalshakti highlight the rampant encroachment of wetlands in country particullarly in urban areas.

Human encroachment : impact on water bodies

① Reduction in size and carrying capacity of waterbodies

② Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services
eg: Spread of invasive species, eutrophication due to industrial discharge, runoff

③ Increased vulnerability to urban floods
↳ loss of inter connectedness
↳ siltation
↳ encroachment and landuse pattern changes

④ Pollution of waterbodies
eg: Ground water → leaching due to landfills

⑤ Loss of aesthetic value of urban spaces and loss of green cover

⑥ Threats to infrastructure built on waterbodies due to unstable land, water seepage

Measures needed to fight encroachment and revival of waterbodies:

↳ Removal of encroachments by urban bodies

↳ GIS mapping for conservation

↳ sustainable cities reducing pollutant discharge, contamination

↳ promotion of greenspaces, desilting operations to reclaim lost spaces

↳ Convergence of schemes for better conservation

eg: SCM, AMRUT, Naachsharat abhiyan

Waterbodies are critical ecosystem having ecological and economic benefits and necessary steps should be taken for their conservation

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Geography can act as facilitating (or) barrier factor for development of transportation system.

Facilitating factor for transportation Systems:

① Development of roads

eg: end moraines (drumlins) → excellent for roads.

Karst topography

↳ suitable for roads

② Construction of tunnels for roads, rails

eg: Certain hills are suitable for tunneling owing to its structure, composition

③ Supporting structures for bridges: as ends

④ Mountain passes

↳ excellent transportation routes

eg: Thalghat, palghat, senkottai

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Physical geography : hindrance for transport systems.

① Undulating terrain, difficult for building roads, bridges, rail network

eg: himalayas, westernghats

② Weak geological structures, pose challenges for developing transport systems

eg: Karst lands, weak slopes (soil slip)

③ Difficulties in operations :

eg: High Altitudes → difficult to do operation & maintainence.

④ Steep slopes, fractured landscapes, river systems

↳ difficulties for operation and development.

Leveraging physical geography for connectivity is crucial to build sustainable and safe transport systems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches are sub-marine landforms formed due to interactions between tectonic plate boundaries.

formation → formation of trench

eg: Convergent boundary

→ At the convergent boundary, due to submergence of plates, trenches are formed which runs several kilometers deep.

eg: Mariana trench
↓
deepest in pacific ocean

eg: Different trenches

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Significant characteristics of ocean trenches:

① Huge depths, going to kilometers

② Presence of biological activities

eg: Hydrothermal vents (bacteria)

③ Rich in resource potential

eg: Polymetallic nodules (PMN), massive sea sulphides

④ Rich in biodiversity

eg: Various deep sea organisms.

⑤ Potential places of ocean adventures, promoting tourism

eg: James Cameron → expedition to marianas trench.

Oceanic trenches, thus formed due to tectonic action of plates has significant relief features which requires careful studies for its potential usecases.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climatechange impacts are being observed in recent times in form of erratic rains, floods, heatwaves, droughts etc. in India.

Reasons: Increasing extreme rainfall events

① Change in the monsoon patterns in India
↳ heavy rainfall, less number of rainy days

② Global changes:
↳ Increasing La-Nina events (triple dip La-nina)
↳ change in Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC)
↳ changes in pacific decadal oscillations (PDO)

③ Prevalence of cloudbursts in himalayan & hilly regions causing extreme rain in short duration.

Social & economic impacts of extreme rainfall event:

① Loss of livelihoods and properties

eg: crop failures due to floods, washing away of infrastructure (~~floods~~ dams, bridges)

② threat to food security, affecting millions

③ Economic growth is impacted due to loss in billions of dollars as estimated by NITI Aayog

④ Loss of ecosystem services

eg: soil erosion, landslides etc...

↳ threat to biodiversity, humans

⑤ Disproportionate impacts on poor, marginalised

eg: Indigenous communities are at threat due to socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Adaptation and mitigation measures in conjunction with creation of disaster resilient infrastructure, capacity building is crucial for navigate through socio-economic impacts

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Periodic labour force survey (PLFS) of 37% working population of women goes against the demographic dividend experienced by india in the decades to come.

Challenges of lower participation of women in workforce:

① Gender inequalities are exacerbated
eg: WEF global gender report; India: 127th place.

② Failure to utilise potential of nari shakti for economic growth and prosperity

③ Low quality of life for women, particularly in rural areas and urban slums due to limited economic empowerment

④ Challenges to eradicate patriarchial norms, owing to gender apathy, limited means.

Female labour force participation → inevitable for growth and measures needed :

① Focus on skilling and education of women

eg: NEP 2020, pradhan mantri Kausal vikas yojana

② Entrepreneurship & economic opportunities

eg: MUDRA scheme, SHG promotion, Startup india.

③ Provision of care economy, where women's work is given value

eg: Augmented labour force participation as highlighted by NITI Aayog; creche scheme

④ Safety and security of women at workplace

eg: Strict implementation of POSH act.

⑤ Addressing patriarchial mindsets

eg: Removal of glass ceiling, permanent Commission for women in Army etc.

Nari shakti is vital for nation's progress and it is to be fully leveraged for Vikrit Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularisation has mixed implications for annihilation and emergence of caste identities in India.

Progressive secularisation of caste:

① Reduction in caste based discrimination
eg: SC/ST atrocities prevention act

② Affirmative actions for disadvantaged castes under Art 15, 16 of Constitution

③ Political empowerment through reservation of seats in parliament, state legislatures
↳ leading to empowerment in social and economic sphere.

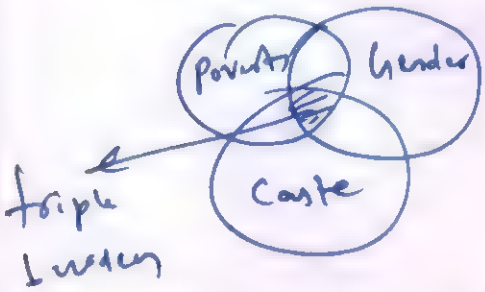
④ Rising urbanisation → blurring casteliness
eg: Cosmopolitan culture (economic identities over caste)

Prevalence of caste inequalities still in India:

① Village hierarchy (social) still prevalent

eg: SC communities still face discrimination, menial jobs (manual scavenging) are done by them

② Gender apathy, exacerbated by caste



eg: Khap panchayats
⇓
Caste based and derogatory towards women

③ Presence of caste based violence, atrocities

eg: Dalit man forced to drink pee of upper caste

④ Increasing demands for caste based reservations

eg: Maratha quota demand by Jarang patil based on caste, language.

"Caste system is not a division of labour; it is division of labourers" — B.R. Ambedkar

It is to be annihilated for promoting unity in diversity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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UNDP report stating 415 million exited poverty in India (2005-2019) is in stark contrast to the rise of inequalities highlighted by Oxfam report (1% wealthy → 30% of national income)

Reasons for increasing inequality in India

① Focus on GDP numbers without much focus on human development

eg: India → 5th largest economy
→ 132th rank in human development index (HDI)

② Jobless growth phenomena

eg: Unemployment crisis is evident as per CMIE reports.

③ Failure of trickle down affect of policies

eg: Millions in poverty where there are more billionaires (number one in asia)

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④ Poor social indicators like health, education, skilling (2% of Indians receive formal training (graduates))

· Global skill report, ILO :

↳ 47% of graduates lack skills for employment

Measures to address inequality

① Focus on human development based on capabilities approach of Amartya sen

eg: Skill India mission, pradhan mantri Awas yojana, Swachhbharat etc..

② Employment generation

↳ eg: PLI for manufacturing & labour intensive sectors.

③ Entrepreneurship & livelihoods

eg: Startup india, MUDRA, SHG promotion

④ Sustainable urbanisation through AMRUT, smartcities

Poverty and inequality should be addressed to achieve developed country status by 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism which emerged as an alternative to the orthodoxy and discriminatory practices of brahmanism, rise during kaninka, Ashoka, Satavahana rulers, slowly faced decline owing to various factors.

Competition and hostility between Brahmanism and buddhism:

Funding

↳ Rise of bhakti movement in South shivism, vaishanivism got patronage at the expense of buddhism

↳ limited avenues of funds for buddhist patronage due to lack of support from kings

↳ Persecution and destruction of buddhist temples due to sultanate and mughal invasions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Followers

↳ Strict rules of buddhism for monks and lay followers, limited the adoption by masses

↳ Pious life, away from society, economic activities deterred participation from farmers, small traders, artisans

↳ Bhakti movement, sufi movement offered alternate for ~~brahmani~~ masses.

eg: Miraba → krishna
Krishna chaitanya mahaprabhu → Krishna
Ramanuja, Shankara → Vaishnavism
Alvars, nayanars → Brahmanism

Ideology differences

↳ Equality of all of buddhism, at swords with hierarchy (varna system) of brahmanism

↳ Rise of bhakti offered salvation and path for masses, turning them away from buddhism

Because of these factors, buddhism gradually failed to emerge as alternative and faced a slow decline.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Relevance of buddhism today:

- Spread across country
  eg: Amaravati, nagarjunakonda, nalanda
- International spread and adoption
  eg: S-E Asia, japan, china
- significant softpower for India in its foreign policy.

Thus Buddhism, inspite of hostility and competition from brahmanism, survived in various forms today like Vajrayana, tantric forms in ladakh, J&K, himalayas.

12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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European travellers provided valuable descriptions to understand the political, social, economic conditions of medieval india through their writings.

Significance of european traveller accounts:

Mughal rule:

Jean Baptist travernier → political conditions of mughal period

Vijayanagara

Abdur razaak → economic conditions of vijayanaga period

Domingo paes, Barbosa, fernanzo, nuniz

↳ Krishnadeva period: talked about prosperity, religious tolerance, conditions of

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women, economy & trade of vijayanagara rulers

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Marcopolo.

↳ talked about Kakatiya kingdoms

Architecture : Ramappa temple

Society and economy : flourishing under Kakatiya rule

Limitations of travellers accounts

① They are often not very accurate, presents only one sided picture

↳ eg: praising of rulers for rewards

② Many accounts are lost, which makes it difficult to reconstruct the actual conditions

③ Limited description

↳ with neglect of lifestyles of tribals, Village Communities.

④ failure to capture certain social aspects

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eg: Sati, bonded labour, caste systems

Inspite of these limitations, european traveller accounts offer significant insights into the social, political and economical aspects of medieval india and are helpful in reconstruction of history.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of plassey changed the fortunes of british in India and it helped them in consolidating their rule in India which changed the course of India and world.

British victory — changed course of Indian history

① Consolidation of british rule:

↳ 100 years later, britan assumed and took control from EIC and established their rule in India.

② Dismantling of princely hegemony and break of empirey.

eg: Maratha wars, Carnatic wars, Anglo-sikh, Anglo-mysore wars.

③ Prosperity was changed to problems and doom for Indians

↳ exploitation of British rule

↳ loss of traditional handicrafts, loss of agriculture, commercialisation of agriculture

↳ India as net importer of market goods and exporter of raw materials

④ Economic misfortunes:

↳ 1700's: 25% of world GDP

↳ 1947: <2% of world GDP when British left.

British victory — changed course of world

① India as important colony → fueling Britain's growth.

↳ Industrialisation in Britain

↳ economic loot of India.

② Supported Britain imperialism forcefully

↳ eg: Indian soldiers fighting British wars

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② ~~India~~ e~~xpor~~ : ~~exp~~

③ Rise of colonies of britan across world owing to economic and military strength of britan

eg: Scramble of Africa, middle east

Rise of freedom movement with national leaders like gandhi, nehru, bose helped India get liberated from britan which also inspired Countries for decolonization post world war II liberating from british empire.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition left traumatic wounds on India's motherland owing to the policy of divide and rule by british and turning muslim and hindus against each other.

Difficulties in rehabilitating refugees from bengal:

① Lack of available and sufficient land
eg: punjab and delhi and adjoining regions can host refugees, whereas bengal cannot afford it.

② Linguistic differences, facing challenges by refugees
↳ punjab region: hindi speaking
↳ bengal: bangal, assamese, odia

③ Cultural differences in bengal region
eg: Assam → fight for their traditions and identity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Increasing political instability in eastern

↳ refugee crisis is a major issue compared to punjab region

↳ ultimately led to Bangladesh liberation war of 1971

Inspite of the challenges, we managed to address the crisis by

① Cooperation between the interim governments of India and pakistan

↳ safeguarding passage of refugees

↳ protecting minority rights

② Provison of basic amenities in refugee camps and later aiding in their resettlement.

Continuation of the problem in the present times :

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→ Bangladesh is still marred by challenges with rise of religious fundamentalism

↳ persecution of hindu minorities

↳ political instability & chaos

∴ PM sheikh hasina resigned & fled from country.

Owing to various social, religious and linguistic challenges, resettlement of refugees from bengal was a bigger challenge compared to refugees from punjab.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

India's panchamrit goals envisions transition to greenenergy and achieving net zero by 2070, stemming transition from coal to green energy comprising

↳ { Solar, wind, hydro, greenhydrogen etc.. }

Economic cost : green transition

① Huge capital investments needed, blockade towards adoption

Solar → import of Solar panels, technology

Wind → installation of infrastructure, import of components & tech.

nuclear → technology import

② Import dependence owing to billions of dollars

③ Transition of conventional thermal plants

उम्मीदवारों के इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg: De-sulphurisation of coal plants, phasing out old ones, coal gasification are challenges.

④ Affordability of green energy, is still priced above thermal

⑤ Subsidies are huge, affecting budget for green transition

eg: PLI for solar → 19,000 crores

Hydrogen mission 2030 → 19,670 crores

Social costs : green transition

① Livelihoods are impacted

eg: 67% of energy from coal, employment to millions in coal bearing regions.

② Inequalities in income, access to clean energy, highlighting energy poverty

③ Environmental costs for green transition

eg: Death of Great Indian bustard (GIB) in solar transmission lines

eg: Degradation of grassland ecosystems due to solar panel deployment

Deaths of birds due to windmills

④ Exploitation of marginalised communities owing to resettlement and rehabilitation

eg: mining regions of lithium → tribal belts

eg: J&K (reasi districts)

Sustainable transition to green energy

→ Affordability through scale and efficiency

→ livelihoods promotion

eg: green jobs

→ Green practices of coal industries

eg: Coal-gasification ; circular economy

→ Green hydrogen transition for jobs, exports

Energy security is crucial for utmanirbhartha and green transition is critical to achieving SDG 13, SDG 9, SDG 10.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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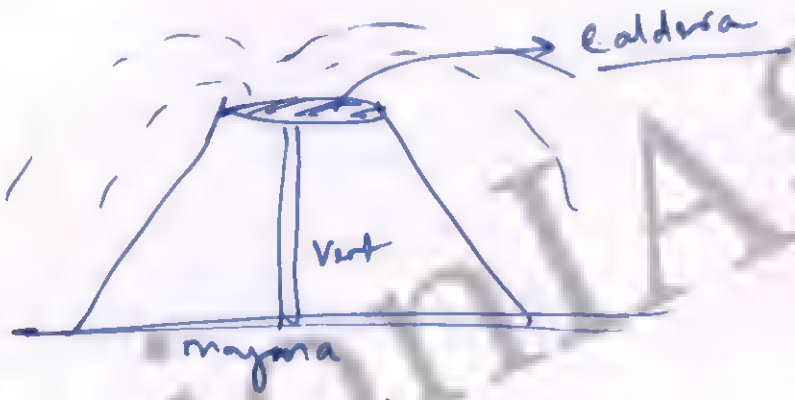
Volcanic Calderas are landforms developed due to volcanic eruptions and subsequent development of volcanic landforms at the top of volcanic cone.



eg: volcanic caldera

Process of formation of volcanic caldera:

- formed usually in case of acidic volcanoes
  - high silica, explosion is usually high
- Usually at convergent boundaries (or) hotspots

hot magma rises
⇓
formation of volcanic cone due to lava and dust

⇓

subsequent deposition of layers

⇓

Closure of volcanic vent due to accumulation and cooling of material

⇓

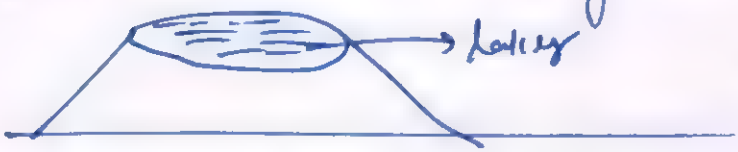
subsequent bursting out of magma, forming huge depression at the top forming caldera.

⇓

Accumulation of debris, water etc.. in future forming various landscapes at top of volcanic caldera.

Volcanic caldera → scenic beauty of the region

① Formation of beautiful volcanic crater lakes due to rainfall and accumulation of water



② Presence of rich minerals and biotic action, giving flourescence & beautiful colours enhancing beauty.

③ Development of erosional & depositional features, giving rise to unique landscapes

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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④ Development of various volcanic layers, forming volcanic cone adds to the natural beauty

⑤ Landforms (due to lava spread) are rich in soil organics, nutrients supporting vegetation growth, enhancing beauty of region.

⑥ Eruptions at regular intervals, spreading out magma, ash are beautiful to watch from distance, adding to the natural beauty

Thus volcanic caldera due to its uniqueness in formation and subsequent stages of development adds to the natural beauty of the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस जगह में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Heat wave is defined as persistence of abnormal temperature over a region in deviation of average for consecutively 2 days. and more.

plains : >40°c → heatwave Start condition
> 4-6.5°c than normal → heatwave

hills: >30°c and 4-6.5°c more than normal

Coastal: >35°c and 4-6.5°c more than normal

Reasons for increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves:

① Impacts of climate change:

↳ Rise in global temperature due to GHG emissions; impacting heat budget of earth

↳ Seasonal changes in monsoon and rainfall patterns, fuelling heatwaves due to dry conditions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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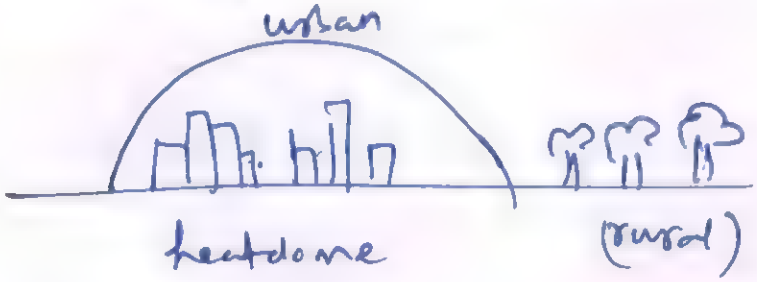
② Rising urbanisation

↳ Concrete spaces → heat dome effect



③ Deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystem leading to loss of cooling services of forests.

④ Vulnerability of communities owing to socio-economic factors

Heatwaves - impacting global food security:

① Reduction in yields of major staple crops

eg: 10% decline in wheat production in India by 2030 due to increased temperatures

② Loss of ecosystem services offered by forests impacting food security of indigenous communities

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③ Supply chain disruptions due to heatwaves

eg: forest fires in India, greece, european countries

④ Disproportionate impacts on poor countries, exacerbating heatstrokes induced food insecurity

eg: Droughts in somalia (horn of africa)

measures to tackle heatwaves & food security

→ Heatwave action plans by states

eg: NDMA guidelines

→ Biotechnology → heat resistant, drought resistant varieties

↳ food security

→ Capacity building of vulnerable communities

eg: crop diversification, mixed farming etc..

As per ILO, 2.2% of global productivity or $2.4 trillion by 2030 are costs due to heatwaves. Hence, concerted action from all stakeholders are needed to mitigate impacts of heatwaves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grasslands are a transitional biome between forests and desert ecosystems having significant ecosystem services.

Characteristics : grassland biome

① Predominance of shrubs and grasses, with limited diversity of trees.

② Herbivorous animal diversity
eg: gazelle, deer, cattle etc. . .

③ Transitional features of ecotone:
↳ supporting floral & fauna biodiversity

④ Supporting ecosystem health
eg: soil nutrient enhancement, Arresting soil erosion.

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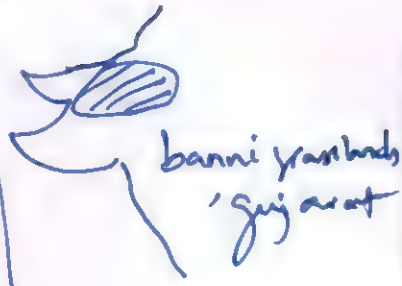
Threats posed to Banni grassland



उत्तरपत्रों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Environmental threats

↳ Spread of invasive tree species
eg: prosopis juliflora, affecting grasslands

↳ Rise in heatwaves, droughts due to climate change

② Anthropogenic threats:

↳ Development of infrastructure, energy systems
⇓ grassland fragmentation
⇓ eg: solar parks, degrading grassland ecosystems

③ Deforestation and encroachment

↳ loss of biodiversity and livelihoods of people
eg: Maldharis

④ Soil erosion, salinity and land degradation due to agricultural practices and sea level changes

⑤ Heatwaves: Associated loss of grasslands, waterbodies, threatening local flora & fauna

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Measures needed to conserve grassland ecosystems

① Arresting spread of invasive species, restoring health.

② Promotion of native wild varieties of shrubs, grasses

③ Checking anthropological impacts through sustainable utilisation of grasslands

↳ ecocentric approach against technocentric development

④ Declaration as Conservation reserves, protected areas leading to enhanced protection

⑤ Involving local communities and their knowledge in restoration projects

eg: Land degradation neutrality fund, mapping of vulnerable areas etc.

Grassland have significant environmental and economic implications and conservation of them is crucial for socio-economic growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Secularism in India is rooted in ancient traditions of religious tolerance of Ashoka to Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam principle of motherland

Indian approach to secularism
- → equal respect for all religions
- → positive promotion of all
- → Respecting diversity of people
- → celebration of unity in diversity

Indian secularism → Challenging inter religious domination

① No official State religion in India, equal importance to all religions

② Political democracy for all irrespective of religion, gender etc...

③ Affirmative action for minority religions
eg: jiyo parsi scheme for jains
Waqf boards for muslims.

④ Constitutional & legislative provisions

Art 15 → no discrimination based on religion

Art 25-30 → religious freedom for peaceful coexistence.

BNS (Nyaya sanhita) → punishments for religious hatred.

Indian secularism → challenging intra religious domination

① Removal of untouchability : Article 17

↳ empowerment of scheduled castes

② Affirmative action through reservation policies for SC, OBC communities

③ justice for discriminated communities

↳ manual scavenging (elimination) act & livelihood promotion 2013.

↳ Startup india, standup india, mudra for entrepreneurship and empowerment.

↳ PM Adarsh gram yojana

↳ for development of SC dominated villages

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Deterrence provisions for crimes against weaker sections (SC's):

→ SC/ST atrocities prevention act

Challenges to secularism

→ Rise in religious fundamentalism

→ mob lynching, cow vigilantism

→ Communal harmony is disrupted

eg: Hatespeeches, religious hatred.

→ Political ideologies targeting communities for vote bank politics

→ Inter-religious & intra-religious inequalities fuelling tensions

eg: Sachar Committee, Xaxa committee reports

Balanced development and prosperity of all communities is crucial for achieving ideals of viksit bharat and strong secularisation is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Rising skyscrapers at one end and ghettos at the other represents the dichotomy of indian cities in this era of urbanisation.

Indian cities – landscapes of stark inequality

① Rise in income inequality across cities

eg: world inequality lab → 1% own 22% of national income

② Access to basic amenities is disproportionate in cities

eg: Rising slums due to unplanned urbanisation

③ Environmental degradation, affecting poor and marginalised

eg: poor air and water quality

Indian cities – landscapes of social exclusion

① Rise of privatopias → exclusionary spaces

eg: Gated communities

② Poor quality of life for weaker sections

housing → ghettos, slums

education → limited public means

health → skewed presence of public hospital, emergency

③ Vulnerability of women and children

→ Rise of sexual violence against women

→ Rampant human trafficking, child abuses.

④ Limited social capital in cities

→ Rise of individualism and materialism owing to globalisation and nuclearisation

⑤ Lack of avenues for social harmony and recreation

eg: Malls, private spaces are costly and exclusionary for poor.

Steps – to make urban spaces more egalitarian

① Provision of basic amenities

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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eg: housing → Pradhan mantri Awas yojana
↳ Addl. 1cr homes in urban areas

Sanitation, water → Jal jeevan mission, Swach Bharat, AMRUT

② Increased livelihoods promotion
↳ National urban livelihood mission
↳ labour intensive jobs through
↳ PLI schemes for mfg, credit support

③ Women empowerment through
↳ MUDRA, Startup india, SHG promotion
↳ legislations to safeguard and protect women from abuse

④ Sustainable development of cities
↳ tier 2, 3, 4 cities through infrastructure
↳ balanced urbanisation through comprehensive development of villages

40% of India lives in urban areas by 2030
So, sustainable urban life is crucial to achieve SDG11, SDG10.

उत्तरपत्रों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : RA 0078081

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : BANNA VENKATESH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre HYDERABAD

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constructive criticism and opposition is crucial for the successful functioning of democracy.

Role of leader of opposition in India's parliamentary system:

① Holding government accountable:
→ question hours
→ debate on bills, government functioning through special motions

② Acts as check against hasty policy making through dialogue and debate

③ Executive accountability to legislature is maintained
eg: No-confidence motion, censure motions against ministers.

④ Constructive policy making with consensus among policymakers

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Reduced litigation in courts due to consensus decision based on inputs from all stakeholders

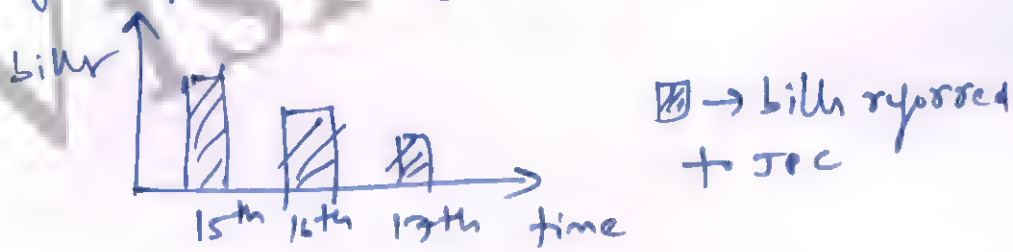
Challenges in the present parliamentary system:

① Suppressing voice of dissent

eg: majority party dominating sessions with no space for opposition to raise concerns

② Controversial role of speaker, acting in a partisan manner

③ Passing of bills without debates or referring to joint parliamentary Committee (JPC)



Both ruling parts and opposition should work together for successful functioning of parliamentary democracy and LOP has significant role to play in it.

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Introduction of ICJS (Information technology for criminal justice system) is going to transform the way justice delivery is done.

Technology – enhancing accessibility

① Remote hearing of cases, thus justice delivered to remote sections eg: e-courts

② Faster dispute resolution through adoption of alternate mechanisms
eg: Online dispute resolution (ODR), Government of alternate dispute resolution

③ Reducing cost of justice delivery by saving transportation, lodging and other related costs

Technology – enhancing capability

① Assistance to judicial persons in assigning cases, tracking and monitoring progress

② Benefits of AI in justice delivery

eg: Document translation, making judgements accessible in regional languages

eg. Resolving petty cases (challans etc.) through self analysis

Technology – enhancing efficiency

① Faster dissimination of court proceedings

eg: orders of Supreme court to all institutions

② Clearing cases in faster mode due to speed tracking, integration of various institutions

eg: police, forensic labs, courts etc under CCTNS

Challenges like infrastructure, awareness and adaptation by judiciary should be addressed so that justice is delivered in the right time

"Justice delayed is justice denied"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप मे संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court as the watchdog of Indian constitution helped to a great extent in balancing interests of center and states and strengthening federalism (basic structure)

Balancing central authority and regional autonomy

① States as independent units in its own juris-diction

eg: S.R. Bommai case (federalism as basic structure)

State's right to tax mining land and get paid ~~under~~ for its resources

② Limited central powers in interfering with states:

eg: i) judicial review for president's rule

ii) floor test mandatory before recommen-dation of president rule by governor

③ protecting state's interests:

eg: states are not bound by recommendations of GST council

④ Upholding uniformity and integrity

eg: Role of parliament to declare scheduled classes is upheld → states has no right to tinker with the list.

⑤ Center's interference in state list subjects to implement international treaties, obligations is upheld.

Challenges still persist

→ Rising center-state issues
eg: Governors in opposition states

→ Competitive federalism inplace of Cooperation

→ Challenges to fiscal federalism
eg: cess & surcharges.

Judicial interventions along with sarkaria, punchi commission recommendations should be implemented for balance in relations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission for scheduled castes (NCSC) is setup under Art 338 of the constitution to safeguard interests of scheduled castes (SC).

NCSC – safeguarding interests of Scheduled castes

① Monitoring of policies implemented for SC welfare
eg: SC/ST atrocities prevention act.

② Policy recommendations to center on empowering SC communities
eg: PM Adarsh gram yojana.

③ Suo-motu cognisance of discriminatory cases
eg: cases of upper caste atrocities against dalits

④ Empowerment of SC communities by working with National scheduled castes finance & development Corporation (NSCFDC)

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Limitations of NCSC in safeguarding SC interests

① No powers to enforce penalties & punishment with only recommendatory provisions

② Seriously understaffed with limited reach to the corners of the country

③ Continuation of apathy by upper castes inspite of stringent laws

④ Failure to include opinions of locals, stakeholder consensus in implementation/monitoring of policy.

⑤ Irregular in submitting reports to governments over conditions & measures for improvement.

Reforming NCSC with more powers and inclusion of locals, stakeholders with bottom up approach will help in revival of NCSC as true protector of interests of scheduled castes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना है।
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary committies (PC), both permanent and adhoc will play significant role in enforcing executive accountability to legislature.

Executive accountability – role of PC :

① Role of financial committes

i) public accounts committe (PAC)

↳ scrutiny of reports of CAG tabled.

ii) Estimates Committe (EC)

↳ holding ministeries accountable

iii) Committe on PSU :

↳ fiscal prudence, wisdom of PSU are tested

② Departmental standing committe (DSC)

↳ Accountability of individual ministries is upheld

↳ transparency in budget allocation, spending

③ Joint parliamentary committe (JPC)

↳ check against hasty passing of bills

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→ Involving expert opinions for inclusive decision making and consensus based policies

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Adhoc committees

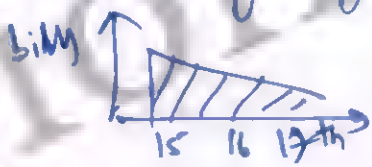
↳ Issue specific

↳ subject expertise for upholding parliamentary democratic principles.

Challenges with parliamentary committees

→ Post-mortem role of financial committees, with limited powers

→ Decreasing reference to JPC



bills to JPC

↳ limited discussions in parliament, owing to frequent disruptions, suppressing voice of dissent

Strengthening parliamentary committees will go long way in enforcing executive accountability to legislature and thriving of parliamentary democracy in India.

VisionIAS

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen charter refers to the document explaining the type of services offered by an organisation in a timebound manner and grievance redressal mechanism in case of failure to do so.

[Making citizen charter powerful tool]

① Involving local stakeholders in designing charter, specific to each organisation

② Sensitisation and training of officials and staff for effective implementation.

③ Awareness creation among public for demanding accountability and transparency

④ Third party audits for evaluating the implementation and identifying loopholes

eg: Involve social audits

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Feedback mechanism from public for course correction and improvements.

(6) Swift grievance redressal mechanism
↳ for service delivery
↳ demanding action against errant officials.

(7) Statutory backing for effective implementation

(8) Rational and practical time bounds with bottom-up approach for enhanced success.

"Citizen charter is a means to ends of good governance"

This can act as silver bullet for accountable and transparent governance with citizen at the center.

VisionIAS

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGO's are not for profit organisations providing last mile connectivity and acting as a bridge between government and people for service delivery.

Corporate donors — Aiding NGO's for holistic development:

① Gender empowerment

eg: Sewa-clinton fund for gender based empowerment along with environmental conservation.

② Health & wellbeing of societies

eg: Bill & melinda gates foundation

↳ efforts to fight polio, malnutrition.

③ Food security

eg: Akshayapatra foundation and its role in eradicating hunger

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Social capital and bonding development:

↳ NGO's working in areas of health, education, oldage, orphans through aid of Corporates.

Limitations of corporate donations – aiding NGO's:

① At the mercy of corporate donors

② Regulatory challenges faced by NGO's:

eg: FCRA 2020 rules

③ Involvement of NGO's in anti social activities

eg: Religious conversions, terror funding

④ Corporate donations as greenwashing, building fake trust

States must step up in its public spending and also hold hand in hand with NGO's for making sure that the benefits reach to every deprived in the country.

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO act is enacted to protect children from sexual abuse and create deterrence through stringent punishment mechanisms.

Merits of POCSO act:

- protection of children from sexual exploitation
- safety and security of living spaces
- punishment provisions for deterrence.

Need for revisiting POCSO act:

① Criminalisation of consensual sexual relations between children aged above 16 years.

② Increased cases under POCSO act, due to age factor (anyone below 18 years is considered child)

③ Delays in prosecution of cases, owing to limited fast track courts

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Failure to create deterrence inspite stringent provisions.

Measures need to be incorporated

① Heinous cases like gang rape should involve stringent punishments

children above 16 years should be tried as adults, not as juveniles

② Decriminalisation of consensual sexual relations and liberal bail provisions

③ Attitudinal and mindset changes, supplementing POCSO provisions to create lasting change.

Safe and secure environments are crucial for the overall growth of children and the laws of the land should be strengthened and rationalised to achieve the intended objectives.

VisionIAS

9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China through its belt & road initiative has ramped up its infrastructure along major ports across indian ocean region.

ports of china.

Implications for international trade & economic relations

① Can be used as military bases by china, potentially disrupting economic functions

② Overcoming malacca dilemma by china
↳ can reroute trade to indian ocean through gwadar, sittwe ports

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③ Can cause supply chain disruptions, during heightened geopolitical tensions.

④ Encircling India through string of pearls affecting our interests in Indian ocean region

Steps needed to overcome the challenge:

① Building strategic bases in Indian ocean region (IOR):

eg: Chittagong port in Bangladesh
Duqm port in oman

② Regional organisations like QUAD to ensure peace & prosperous maritime trade

③ International collaborations to ensure secure sea lanes in respect to treaties

Containment and Cooperation on a need basis with China is vital for steering challenges faced by India and growing forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

WIPO is an international organisation based on TRIPS agreement of WTO to safeguard intellectual property (IP) and its responsible use for sustainable growth.

Main functions of WIPO:

1. Protection of IP rights of companies and states.
2. licensing & royalty payment for using IP to create products (or) services
3. Dispute settlements among contesting parties
4. Fighting against piracy and IP violations in collaboration with governments
5. International Collaboration for peaceful use of IP for advancing human interests.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Treaty on IP, genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge : benefitting India

① Safeguarding traditional knowledge of communities

eg: Ayurveda, traditional medicine.

② Protection of IP against piracy across countries

eg: Traditional knowledge digital library of India.

③ Access and benefit sharing with locals inline with nagoya protocol

④ Promotion of Indian medicine and livelihoods

⑤ Medical tourism, earning crucial forex and reducing current account deficit

WIPO play a crucial role and continued collaboration and cooperation is crucial for responsible use of IP for advancing growth.

11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI derives its powers from delhi special police establishment act 1946 is a apex body to fight against corruption and maintain democratic principles.

Role of CBI – fighting corruption :-

① Accountability & transparency of governance is upheld.

② Prosecuting cases of corruption across country through general consent mechanism of states or through orders of highcourts and supreme court

③ Fighting issues like crony capitalism, political bureaucratic – capitalist nexus

④ Faster investigation of cases & filing chargesheets ↳ speedy redressal.

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CBI Criticised for being partisan

1. Executive interference in functioning
2. Selective pursual of cases

   eg: Assents of MLA's/MP's of opposition ruled states, as if giving indication of political interference
3. Delayed trials and lower convictions, becoming its credibility
4. Censure by courts.

   ↳ fast at arrests but slow at filing chargesheets
5. Loggerheads with state governments.

   eg: Removal of general consent to CBI in states like Bengal.
6. Accusations of corruption of its officials investigating cases in opposition states.

   eg: Tamilnadu sand mining case.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to strengthen CBI:

① Reduced political interference in its functioning

② Improved human resources, technology to fight new age organised crimes

③ Provision of general consent by states
↳ for seamless investigation of cases.

④ Faster filing of chargesheets for speedy justice delivery and building credibility

Corruption is like a weed, that destroys the crop (society)

Hence strengthening CBI through above measures will go a long way in ensuring corruption free governance and balanced development.

VisionIAS

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors has a dual role, acting as the head of state as well as agent of center in balancing the interests of center and states in cooperative federal setup like India.

Constitutional role of governor
- → bridge between center and state
- → ensuring functioning of state inline with constitutional principles
- → Accountability of government
- → Cooperative federalism.

Governors - overstepping constitutional role:

① Going against aid & advice of council of ministers

eg: Disqualification of minister against council recommendations under Art 163

② Imposition of president rule recommendations

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, failure to give government opportunity to prove its strength

③ Dissolution of assembly and forming new Coalition government as seen in maharashtra, without adhering to procedures.

④ Delays in approval of bills passed by states, hampering governance

eg: Tamilnadu and governor of Tamilnadu

⑤ ~~Recommendati~~ Reservation of bills for president even on state subjects, thus giving center control over state lists.

↳ unprecedented in constitution

⑥ Tussle with elected governments

eg: Delhi and LG of Delhi

↳ fight for authority, convening of sessions etc..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed for course correction:

① Court pronouncements to be upheld

Nabam rebia case
Shamsher singh case } → Governor should act in aid & advice of Council of ministers.

② Timelimit approval of bills as recommended by punchii commission

governor → 3 months.

③ Appointment of non-partisan governors in consultation with CM as recommended by punchi commission

④ Security of tenure for governor and impeachment on lines of president.

Governor has a crucial role to play in maintaining federalism and the office need to upheld constitutional principles for successful functioning of democracy.

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India as a mother of democracy and USA as a lighthouse of democratic values in the modern world has lot to offer for successful functioning of democracies across world.

Democratic principles adhered by India & USA
- → Constitution, rule of law
- → liberty, equality, fraternity
- → secularism
- → democracy and supremacy of people
- → Independent judiciary
- → robust elections.

Electoral practices are guided by the respective political, economic, social considerations inline with the constitutional provisions.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key differences between India & USA (electoral practices)

① **Federalism:**

India: assymmetric (unequal representation of rajya sabha)

USA: equal (2 from each state)

② **Election of president:**

↳ USA: directly by people

↳ India: Indirect election through people representatives (MP's of both houses and MLA's of legislature's including delhi, puducherry)

③ **Representation of people act** India

↳ strict provisions for addressing issues like political corporate nexus, funding related

USA: Corporate lobbying influences the electoral outcomes

④ India: Dominant role played by caste, religion instead of education qualifications

⇓ influencing voter behaviour

USA: religion has less role and economic and other considerations are given priority.

(5) India: prevalence of money power, vote bank politics

USA: limited role, various other factors like conservationist/liberal attitudes will influence outcomes.

Thus, India & USA inspite having democratic setup has significant differences in electoral practices owing to different political, economic and social conditions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National green tribunal (NGT) is established under NGT act 2010 for ensuring environmental conservation while balancing economic growth.

NGT - meeting objectives of environmental justice

① Enforcing polluter pays principle
eg: fines on governments, corporations for environmental violations.

② Environmental impact assessments (EIA) are strictly enforced for large scale projects having negative impacts on environment.

③ Community benefits and safety are prioritised over political/corporate interests.

④ Precautionary principle
↳ onus on corporates/individuals to prove the aspects of project before commissioning

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उम्मीदवारों को इस झाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity

eg: fines related to water pollution, land, air pollution

NGT - limited in its objectives

① Pendency of cases due to lack of enough benches and personnel (experts)

② Lack of subject experts in proportion needed, thus delaying investigations

③ NGT orders are subject to review by courts, leading to prolonged litigations

④ Weak recovery of penalties/damages

⑤ States are litigants in most of the cases, making difficult for people to get justice

⑥ Plagiarism in EIA studies, hiding the potential implications, leading to disasters in future.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strengthening NGT through:

→ Better resources (financial, human) and increased bench

→ faster dispute resolution and recovery

→ ecocentric model of development inline with SDG goals by individuals / states

→ Court pronouncements, giving teeth to NGT

M.C. Ranjit Sinh case

↳ Right to be free from adverse effects of climate change is fundamental (Art 14, 21)

Environmental conservation while promoting sustainable economic growth is crucial to achieve SDG 13 (climate action) and $5 trillion economy by 2025, thus it is imperative to strengthen NGT for the same.

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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Panchayati raj institutions (PRI) are created under 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment, 1992 to implement Art 40 of DPSP and achieve decentralisation in governance.

PRI — platform for competitive politics

① Regular conduct of elections by state election Commission, once every 5 years

② Political representation of marginalised
↳ reservation for SC, ST, women in posts

③ Furthering interests of various classes through mobilisation

④ Enhanced role for women through
↳ 33% reservation at all levels; some states have 50% as well.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PRI- failure to act as agency of planning and service delivery :

① Financial decentralisation is delimited

↳ dependence on finance commission grants and state government for funds.

↳ limited internal revenue generation, owing to poor tax collection

② Executive apathy against elected representatives

eg: Block level officers working without hearing to local representatives.

③ Creation of parallel bodies, undermining PRI's

eg: Secretariat system in Andhra pradesh, bypassing panchayats and its functions.

④ Patriarchial dominance

eg: Pati panchayats (Sarpanch pati)

⑤ Failure to implement citizen charter

Measures needed to strengthen PRI's:

① Financial decentralisation

↳ Constitute state finance commission (SFC) in all states (Art 243 I)

↳ revenue generation to be augmented

eg: municipal bonds

② Greater role of women, fighting against patriarchy

eg: skilling/training for leadership

③ Local bodies grants of finance commission

↳ education, health, sanitation improvements

④ Local taxes for development works, service delivery

eg: tax on ponds, community lands, leasing of lands

PRI's are crucial for achieving self reliance and they are to be strengthened for the future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

e-governance refers to use of ICT technologies based on internet for service delivery and citizen-centric governance and interoperability refers to seamless integration of various e-governance platforms for efficiency

eg: UPI interface

↳ Interoperability across intermediaries like phonepe, paytm, G-pay to promote digital transactions, thus promoting financial inclusion

Steps taken by government for interoperability and integration of e-governance systems

① JAM trinity (Jandhan, Aadhar, Mobile)

↳ for promoting financial inclusion and identification of beneficiaries for e-governance welfare delivery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② NPCI's UPI:

↳ democratisation of digital transactions

eg: 450 mn transactions daily using UPI

③ Open network for digital commerce (ONDC):

↳ democratisation of e-commerce

↳ fair playing fields for small retailers.

④ One nation one ration card

↳ Interoperability across states, migrants can avail benefits of PM Garib Kalyan Anna yojana

⑤ Social security

↳ E-SHRAM portal: {welfare delivery for unorganised sector workers}

↳ Integration of Udyam mitra with national Career service portal (NCS)

↳ employer – employee demand match

⑥ Economic growth and prosperity:

↳ Government e-market place (GEM)

↳ MSME, women, SC/ST beneficiaries quota.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑦ Inter-State & Inter-State cooperation through public finance management system (PFMS) for rolling out subsidy benefits

Challenges in e-governance
- → Digital divide between rural & urban
- → financial illiteracy
  - eg: rise of cyber frauds
- → technology acting as barrier
  - eg: Deletion of workers job cards (MGNREGA)
- → Inclusion & exclusion errors

e-governance is a means to ends of good governance

The same has to be promoted by addressing persisted issues so that social and economic growth is advanced and inequalities are reduced (SDG 10).

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Women face multitude of challenges in country based on gender, caste, religion which often shadows the challenges of sexual and reproductive health, undermining nari shakti.

Societal norms – undermining reproductive & sexual health of women:

① Patriarchial setup ignoring the wellbeing of women in a family
eg: they are the last to eat, often face nutritional challenges.

② Economic dependence on male, acts as a blockade for seeking sexual & reproductive health
eg: limited spending on health checkups, hiding of problems.

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③ Double burden of care economy and outside work for women, ignoring their health

④ Working conditions are detrimental

eg: lack of sanitation facilities at work places, fields, construction sites.

⑤ Vaccine hesitancy and lack of awareness

eg: deaths due to cervical cancer.

Legal norms – undermining sexual & reproductive health

① Lapses in implementation of acts meant for welfare of women at workplace

eg: code on industrial safety, working conditions 2020

② Grievance redressal is poor, leading to exploitation of women at workplace

eg: Working hours are unregulated, basic sanitation facilities are absent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed to ensure sexual & reproductive health of women:

① Improved public spending on health, 4-5% of GDP on public hospitals, vaccine, medical camps etc...

② Rights-based approach for women
↳ safe working conditions
↳ maternity leaves, menstrual leaves etc.
↳ Compensation in case of illness, sickness

③ Insurance coverage should be promoted

④ Institutional deliveries should be promoted
eg: PM Matru Vandana yojana → 5000/- financial assistance.

Health of women inturn promotes healthy families and societies, thereby we can truly leverage the potential of narishakti for rapid progress.

18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has been putting monumental efforts to achieve universal immunisation and promote health and well being for its citizens

Immunisation coverage — significant success:

① Eradication of wild polio in 2015 through pulse polio program with support of gates foundation

② Coverage of mission Indradhanush
→ {Diptheria, polio, tetanus (DPT)}
→ {vaccine for encephalitis in endemic regions, achieving significant outcomes.

③ Covid-pandemic and largest vaccine rollout across the world, helping citizens as well as people of other countries

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Sectoral coverage of specified diseases

eg: HPV vaccine for girl child (9–14 yrs of age) to address cervical cancer (preventable)

⑤ Regular medical camps & immunisation drives achieving saturation of coverage across children, pregnant women

Challenges in immunisation coverage:

① Disruptions caused due to Covid-19 pandemic, hurting immunisation targets.

② Vaccine-induced disease outbreaks

eg: Emergence of polio cases in meghalaya

③ Awareness among citizens is low, leading to increased fatalities

eg: Deaths due to cervical cancer, breast cancer among women.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Public spending on health is limited

eg: <2% of GDP is spent on health against 4-5% of GDP across countries

⑤ Vaccines are not there for major diseases like HIV/AIDS, causing fatalities excessively.

Measures needed

→ Continuation of mission indradhanush & including more vaccines

↳ Awareness camps to generate response & address taabos (vaccine hesitancy)

↳ public spending on rare diseases should be increased for research & innovation.

Health & wellbeing (SDG3) is crucial for achieving balanced growth and development and putting India as developed country by 2047 and efforts should be directed → addressed above.

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's presidency and Inclusion of African union as a permanent member of G20 rightly highlights India's role as the voice of global south and its fight for equality.

India's presidency of G20 - voice of global south:

① Climate commitments from west is pushed forward based on Common but differentiated responsibility.

② Food security for poor countries, including Africa by promoting grain exports and working for revival of grain deal (Ukraine-russia-turkey)

③ Pushing for peace & prosperity
↳ resolutions for end to regional wars.

④ Gender empowerment
↳ Joint working group on women and measures for their upliftment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Energy security for developing world

eg: Global bio fuels alliance (GBFA) is announced with brazil, India, bangladesh etc as founding partners.

⑥ Promotion of tourism in the developing world.

eg: tourism summit in J&K, attracting investments.

⑦ India-middle east-europe corridor (IMEC)

Challenges in achieving ideals of G20 presidency of India

① Geo-political disturbances

eg: Russia-Ukraine, Israel-hamas.

② Carbon-imperialism of west

eg: cumulative carbon emissions of developed countries are multiples of developing countries

③ Financial transfers are limited owing to challenges in adaptation & mitigation

eg: failure to achieve $100bn annual as per paris deal 2015 from west-

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Fragmented politics and rising tensions:

eg: trade war between USA and china

sanctions on russia over annexation of Ukraine

Steps that can help to promote voice of global South:

① Reforming institutions:

i) UNSC → greater role for african union, India as permanent members.

ii) IMF, WB → climate financing for vulnerable countries.

② Strengthening & creating resilient infrastructure

eg: CDRI and its technical expertise with vulnerable countries

Global south is critical for sustainable development and survival of all and it is to be given its right place in the international discourse.

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's relationship with UAE elevated with the signing of Comprehensive Economic partnership agreement (CEPA) between them facilitating collaboration across sectors.

India-UAE ties: remarkable expansion

① Economic growth:

→ signing of CEPA

→ trade: duty free access to labour intensive exports from India like textiles, footwear, jewellery, aiding jobs, exports, MSME

→ Inclusion of e-commerce inside the FTA, first country with which India has done so.

② Energy security:

→ Imports of oil, gas ensuring security.

→ Investments to build strategic oil reserves inside India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Diaspora and relations:

→ Remittances in billions of dollars

→ Indian's: largest expatriate community in UAE

④ International collaborations:

→ significant partners in IMEC (India-middle east europe economic corridor)

→ I2U2 {India, UAE, Israel, USA}

→ for regional prosperity & growth

⑤ Security:

Indo-pacific economic framework (IPEF).

↳ free and prosperous trade across pacific and Indian ocean

⑥ Emerging sectors:

→ Cooperation in green technologies, cyber security, data protection, semiconductors etc.

Challenges between India-UAE:

① Geo-political disturbances

eg: Israel-Hamas war

→ stalling of progress of IMEC, hurting prospects of growth in trade, energy etc...

② Climate commitments:

↳ India as voice for global south against carbon imperialism of west

③ Safety & security of Indian diaspora:

↳ working conditions of Indian immigrants, strict domestic laws.

④ Presence of china as a force to fill USA vacuum in the middle east

↳ reduced leverage for India

India-UAE has tremendous potential to increase trade (> $50 bn dollars), cooperation on various sectors and it is imperative to move forward for joint growth and prosperous relations between both countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0078087

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : BANNA VENKATESH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry (FPI) is valued at 2.37 lakh crores, contributing to 10% of agriculture GVA offering huge opportunities and challenges.

Rapid growth of FPI is achieved by:

① Policy support:
↳ PM Kisan sampada yojana e.g. mega food parks
↳ PM FME scheme: promotion of farmer producer organisations (FPO)
↳ One district one product (ODOP) scheme

② promotion of enterprenurship
↳ startups in agriculture
e.g. Agriculture accelerator fund.

③ Market access:
↳ promotion of exports through APEDA, MPEDA
↳ Matsya sampada yojana
↳ livelihoods, labs, exports

Food safety challenges:

① Adulteration of food items is rampant

eg: Food task force officials raids revealing unhygienic and adulteration at various outlets

② Unhygienic and sanitary issues

eg: exports are affected sanitary and phyto sanitary measures

③ Informal, MSME led enterprises:

↳ Difficulties in ensuring quality, safety of products

④ Infrastructure challenges

↳ power cuts, lack of cold storages, leading to wastages and spoiled foods.

Building infrastructure like cold storages, supply chains and adhering to regulations and safety norms will help FPI to thrive and double farmers income as envisaged

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Budgetary announcement of transformation of FPS into jan poshan kendras is indicative of transforming nature of FPS in country

FPS transformation : evolving process

① Reaching through the last mile through establishments all over the country

② Provision of quality food materials at reasonable and affordable prices

eg: fortified rice

③ Inclusion of more items, ensuring nutritional security

eg: oil, pulses, millets etc.

④ Technological adoption:

↳ eg: Biometrics for distribution

GIS mapping to prevent leakages

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Interoperability mechanisms

eg. One nation one ration card, aiding migrants

⑥ livelihoods promotion for FPS owners through financial viability of FPS

⑦ Policy support:

4 PM Garib kalyan Anna yojana, free food grain to 80 crore people for 5 years

Challenges in FPS

→ Beneficiaries identification & leakages

eg. Census is delayed

↳ leakages and diversion of food

→ limited focus on Nutritional security, hidden hunger

Transforming FPS to address nutritional security is crucial to achieving Kuposhan mukht Bharat and realising socio-economic growth.

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are more than 1.1 lakh startups recognised by DPIIT in India, with significant presence in agriculture sector paying rich dividends in productivity and market access

Agri tech startups : enhancing farm productivity

① Improving yields :

↳ Drones for monitoring crop growth, yields, pest & disease identification

② Reducing input costs :

↳ Startups developing IOT systems to ensure precision agriculture (smart irrigation, fertiliser & pesticide application)

③ Extension services for farmers

↳ Apps developed to inform weather, crops, markets and challenges.

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Agri startups: enhancing market access.

① Startups working in logistics and supply chain management

② Value addition and reducing wastages

eg: Solar silk reeling units
Mitticool refrigerator
} increased shelf life for perishables

③ Extension services:

↳ Real time price discovery, market conditions.

④ Aiding food processing and branding

eg: Biogas based cooling systems for preserving fruits in maharashtra

solar dryers in A.P for drying of food products.

Agriculture accelerator fund is a step in right direction in supporting agri-startups to contribute to enhanced farmers income and generating sustainable livelihoods.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PM SWAMITVA scheme, launched by center is transforming the way how ownership rights are created, promoting farmers in rural areas aiding sustainable landreforms.

Digitisation of land records: effective implementation of landreforms

① Establishment of ownership rights
↳ reducing land disputes and litigations
↳ clear titles of ownership

② Improved access to credit, for taking up agriculture and allied activities
↳: crop loans, MUDRA etc for development

③ Policy making and support
↳ estimations of property → increased revenue collections
↳ estimation of output of crops aiding

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planning and insurance penetration

④ Sustainable development of land parcels

↳ contract farming

↳ cluster development for industries etc..

Challenges in digitization of land records:

① Gaps in survey of villages owing to accessibility and infrastructure gaps eg: hills

② Digital divide and illiteracy

↳ reduced adoption among rural areas

③ Technological barriers, hurting farmers

eg: Glitches in dharani portal of telangana, causing hardships in registration

④ Increased litigation due to errors in recording rights

Above challenges should be addressed in mission mode to leverage potential of digitization in further advancing land reforms and ensuring balanced regional development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Disguised unemployment in agriculture, coupled with jobless growth phenomena in India causing several challenges to demographic dividend and economic growth.

Manufacturing-led growth: demographic dividend

① Employment opportunities in labour intensive sectors like textiles, jewellery, manufacturing

② Increased income levels, leading to quality of life

③ Support for MSME, employing crores.
↳ 45% of exports are led by MSME

④ Skilling & upskilling
↳ social mobility of human resources,

⑤ Gender empowerment: (SDG 5)
↳ Female labour force participation improved

Manufacturing led growth - economic growth

① Exports promotion, reducing CAD.

② Import substitution, saving crucial forex

③ jobs and domestic production

↳ demand is met and economy thrives

④ Revenues to government through taxes, charges

↳ spending on health, education, infra for sustainable development.

Challenges for manufacturing led growth

→ Dominance of service sector, with entry barriers (skills)

→ private investments are not upto mark, dwindling FDI in times of recession

↳ Global disruptions eg: wars, pandemic

↳ policy challenges eg: tax uncertainities.

Manufacturing share should be increased to 25% of GDP for ensuring demographic dividend and achieving sustainable economic growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various hazards like sea level rise, floods, tsunamis, coastal erosion fuelled by climate change poses several challenges to coastal communities, demanding resilience.

Strengthening resilience of coastal communities:

① Coastal erosion:

↳ Mangrove establishments under MISHTI program

↳ greenwalls, structural measures to combat erosion

↳ eg: coastal walls

② Tsunami, floods:

↳ Early warning systems (EWS) for preventing losses

↳ building on traditional knowledge

↳ NDMA guidelines pre and post hazards for reduced losses and damage.

③ Sea level rise:

↳ Adaptation and mitigation

eg: loss and damage fund.

↳ International collaboration and commitments

eg: paris deal, GHG emission reductions.

④ Resilience building:

↳ Coalition for disaster resilient infra (CDRI)

↳ ~~Retro~~ Retrofitting and construction measures

↳ Insurance coverage for communities

↳ livelihoods improvement

eg: Sagarmala yojana, Matsya Sampada yojana

↳ Resettlement and rehabilitation by vulnerability analysis

Livelihoods of coastal communities should be strengthened by building resilience to face impacts of climate change in future through convergence of all stakeholders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green credit program (GCP) launched by government refers to credits earned by individuals/companies for environmental conservation activities which will have positive impact for planet.

GCP — extending beyond carbon management:

① Inclusion of diverse activities
- ↳ sustainable waste management
- ↳ Afforestation
- ↳ Water management
- ↳ Carbon capture and storage
- ↳ renewables promotion
- ↳ energy efficiency

② Green jobs, livelihoods for sustainable growth

③ Achieving net zero targets by 2070

④ Responsible business practices by individuals,

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Corporations based on ESG framework.

(5) Inline with paris goals of UNFCCC

↳ GHG reductions (limiting temp rise to 1.5°C)
↳ Common but differentiated responsibility

Challenges in implementation of GCP:

(1) Certification of green credits
↳ limitations in quantification and fixing of monetary value

(2) Informal nature of business, organisations thus formalising is difficult.

(3) Challenges of greenwashing, double counting

(4) Exclusion of certain green practices
eg: nuclear energy

(5) Awareness and reach is limited

Capacity building measures along with streamlined institutions will help in success of GCP for SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC) is indigenous satellite based navigation system built by ISRO for domestic applications. stretching 1500 km across neighbourhood

Limitations of other navigation systems:

- Cannot help navigate across oceans
- Restricted access
  eg: GPS is limited to civilian applications
- security challenges related to dependence on external navigation systems
- At the mercy of host countries

Advantages of NavIC:

① Precision and accuracy
  ↳ help in reconisance and monitoring across borders

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→ precise navigation for those venturing into sea eg: fishermen, merchants, security

② Dual purpose
↳ civil + military for enhanced security of country

③ Helps in supporting border coordinates
eg: 1500km from India's borders; covers most of Indian ocean (inline with SAGAR policy)

④ Development of GIS based applications
↳ Bhuvan portal (land records)
↳ Inventory management
↳ Monitoring of ecosystems,
↳ climate studies

Navic support across smartphones by collaborating with companies like QUALCOMM building capacity will further adoption of NAVIC and work towards safety and security of navigation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CERT-in reports more than 15 lakh cases everyyear related to cyber frauds, most of which are financial in nature, highlights the gravity of the situation.

Cyber enabled financial crime - new frontier of global money laundering

① Stock market scams through cyber frauds using whatsapp emails, psiphoning amounts for money laundering.

② Call market scams through impersonation eg: Cambodia scam centers involving in cyber frauds

③ Delivery scams, impersonating like enforcement authorities as highlighted by TRAI, RBI in recent times

④ UPI related scams
↳ psiphoning funds

⑤ Cryptotrading and illegal mining of crypto

↳ fiat money to private illegal wages

for money laundering applications.

Governments can address this issue by:

① International collaborations :

eg: No money for terror campaign (OECD)

Crypto asset reporting framework (CARF)

under G20 & OECD

② Creating awareness among citizens through

IEC channels

③ Prosecution of cybercrimes

eg: India cybercrime coordination center,

1930 helpline

④ Promoting expertise and capacity building

eg: ethical hackers

⑤ Policy support : Cybersecurity Strategy 2020

Cyber financial crimes are to be addressed

to combat money laundering and preserving

macro economic stability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SIPRI report stating India as the number one arms importer in 2023-24 highlights the need for modernisation of our defense sector for atmanirbharta.

Need for technology absorption in defence sector

① Import substitution through domestic manufacturing e.g: positive indigenisation list.

② Export promotion creating jobs, livelihoods
e.g: 2023-24 defence exports are 21,000 crore from India

③ Reviving domestic industry
↳ upgrading MSMG by technology infusion

④ Fuelling innovation and enterprenurship aiding domestic defense sector.

Challenges faced by India in this initiative

① Limited private sector presence in R&D

eg: 65% of R&D is borne by government.

② Challenges in cross border technology deals, owing to security concerns.

③ Domestic industries are scattered and starved of technology upgradation

eg: scattered MSME's.

④ Sovereign security interests, owing to private sector participation in defence

Steps helping India reviving defence sector

→ Startups promotion through def-expo,

→ Collaborations with countries

eg: INDUS-X with USA

↳ promoting exports

eg: Brahmos deal with philippines

↳ exploring new markets

eg: Africa (Gandhinagar declaration)

Atmanirbharta in defence should be our mantra for viksitbharat by 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Physical geographical barriers coupled with socio-economic issues put several obstacles in the development of trade and industries in N-E region

Issues faced in development of trade and industries in N-E

① Geographical barriers
↳ Difficult terrain (hills, valleys, steep slopes)
↳ Infrastructure building is difficult owing to topography
↳ Dense forest causing difficulties in accessibility

② Environmental barriers
↳ Resources required are within dense forests, exploitation is fraught with challenges
eg: minerals, wood, oil & gas etc.
→ landslides, avalanches, sinkings
↳ concern for infrastructure

③ Anthropological barriers:

→ Security issues : Growing Insurgency and cross border terrorism

eg: ULFA, NSCN(IM), PLA of manipur etc..

→ low levels of economic & social growth

→ health & education issues ⇒ skills are low

→ Connectivity is a challenge

↳ limited road, rail, air.

→ Market access is fragmented and limited

Measures taken to develop trade and industries

① Purvanchal initiative

↳ comprehensive development of north-east

eg: Iron and steel

② Infrastructure building:

eg: PM-DEVINE in collaboration of ministry for N-E development region

③ Telecom connectivity under Digital Bharat nidhi

④ Incentives for manufacturing

eg: Semiconductor ATMP plant in Assam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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under National Semiconductor mission

5) Market access:

eg: PM Van dhan vikas yojana, Vandhan vikas kendras

→ leadership support: GIoAL program

→ promotion of tribal products under TRIFED, brand promotion for exports and income.

6) Technological advancements:

→ Startups for N-E: {agriculture, handlooms, food processing, tourism etc.}

7) Incentives for industries:

→ Production linked incentives related to food processing, manufacturing

→ National infrastructure pipeline (NIP)
↳ faster execution of projects

N-E is crucial for prosperity and making sustained investments for trade and industries will go long way in achieving self-reliant Bharat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 4% of world's water resources but has to support 17% of population, which gets enacerbated by growing climatechange and rising water scarcity.

Water scarcity issue:

- ↳ Vagaries of climatechange
  - eg: seasonal monsoon changes.
- ↳ Encroachment of waterbodies and pollution
- ↳ loss of glaciers in northern himalayas
  - ↳ plains are impacted
- ↳ exploitation of groundwater owing to power subsidies, unscientific cropping practices

Micro-irrigation systems: sustainable agricultural practices

① Rational use of water for food production, based on crop-demand

eg: Drip irrigation.

② Avoiding unscientific agricultural practices

eg: flood irrigation in rain deficit areas.

③ Optimal growth and yields owing to judicious application of water as and when required

④ Sustainable livelihoods for farmers, through

↳ reduced power costs, input costs

↳ reduced labour

↳ free from rainfed agriculture

⑤ Technology aiding farmers

↳ sensors to detect moisture levels, limiting water usage

↳ precision agriculture based on advanced inputs from sensors used.

⑥ Environmental sustainability

↳ reduce agricultural runoff, thus avoiding eutrophication and contamination of waterbodies

↳ avoiding salinity and soil erosion

eg: Indira Gandhi canal region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures needed to promote micro-irrigation practices aiding sustainable agriculture:

① Subsidies for farmers for adoption of systems

② Credit support for infrastructure

eg: kisan credit card

③ Extension services, pursuading farmers

eg: Krishi vigyan kendras connect with farmers

④ Capacity building programs.

eg: YSR Rythu barosa kendras — A.P

Agri mitras for extension support

⑤ Technology & innovation, promoting startups in agriculture sector

⑥ Improved spending by govt:

eg: Agriculture infrastructure fund by NABARD

Micro-irrigation is crucial for ensuring environmental sustainability while promoting food security achieving SDG12, SDG13.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Current freight transportation is heavily skewed towards roadways (~60%) which has severe economic and environmental costs

↳ logistic costs

↳ e.g. GHG emissions

Issues related to freight transportation in railways:

① Overburdened routes: routes are more than 100% exploited, causing delays in transport

② Cross subsidisation issues

↳ freights are charged heavily to compensate for losses in passenger transport

③ Slow expansion of tracks:

↳ owing to capital constraints

↳ land acquisition challenges

④ Lack of separate tracks for goods transport

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Aging infrastructure, requiring repairs and maintainence, causing slow speeds.

Strategies that are needed to be adopted to increase railway freight share:

① National logistics policy (NLP)

↳ multi-modal transport hubs, increasing freight share of railways

② Dedicated freight corridors for railways, faster movement of goods, reducing logistics costs.

③ Expansion of tracks and infrastructure

↳ eg: Budget (2024-25): 2.5 lakh crores for railways

④ Addressing cross subsidation issues, improving competitive tarrifs compared to roads.

⑤ Private sector participation in freight transport

eg: private rails using govt tracks.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Improving safety of railways as per Kakodkar committe recommendations

↳ eg: kavach systems

(7) Hinterland connectivity through Bharatmala, Sagarmala pariyojana

(8) Industrial corridors alligning with DFC.

↳ Increased logistics through railways.

National rail policy 2020 envisages 40% of freight share through railway by 2030 and above steps should be adopted for ensuring economic and environmental sustainability

14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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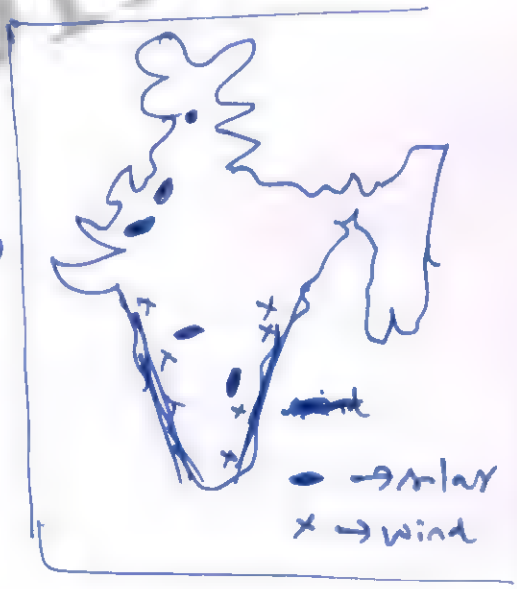
India's panchamrit goals envisages 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030 and achieving net zero by 2070, highlighting the progress in the space of renewable energy transition.

Factors aiding India in renewable energy transition

① Geographical factors:

- favourable topography for wind, solar power
  - → long coastline (7500 km)
  - → Vast tracts of land
  - eg: Desert of raj, gujarat



② Mineral resources:

eg: lithium deposits (J&K, reasi; mandya in karnataka

↳ renewable transition

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③ Government policy support:

Solar: i) PM-KUSUM scheme for agriculture

ii) PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli yojana for rooftop solar

iii) PLI schemes for solar pv cells etc (10,000 crore)

Wind: i) National offshore wind energy policy

ii) Battery energy storage systems (BESS) through viability gap funding (VGF)

Hydro: Reverse pumped hydro projects

Run of dams

Small hydro projects

Nuclear:

↳ Tripling nuclear energy by 2032 from current 7GW to 21GW

↳ Research on small modular reactors under Anusandhan national research foundation

Green hydrogen:

↳ National green hydrogen mission, 2023:

↳ 5MMT by 2030

↳ 125GW addition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ exports of green ammonia, green steel through special subsidies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International collaborations:

↳ eg: International solar alliance (ISA)

Global bio fuels alliance (GBFA)

Electric mobility promotion

↳ FAMPS scheme (700 cr outlay)

↳ FAME-I, FAME-II

↳ for transition of transport sector

Challenges to renewable transition

→ Capital intensive, requiring huge upfront costs

→ Accessibility and affordability issues

↳ need for economic growth, making coal inevitable in short run

→ technological limitations in deployment

Renewable energy transition is crucial for SDG13 (climate action), SDG8 (economic growth) and ecocentric growth.

15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

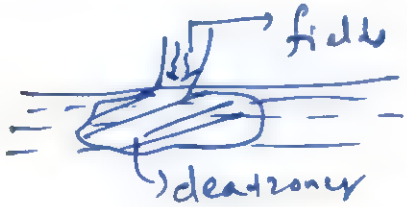
How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional agricultural practices like flood irrigation, exploitation of power subsidies for irrigation contributes to agricultural runoff which is exacerbated by erratic rains, floods.

Agricultural runoff : environmental pollution

① Nutrient enrichment of waters, leading to eutrophication
↳ eg: nitrates, potassium
↳ decreased dissolved oxygen
↳ ~~phosphate~~ growth of weeds and plants making limited availability of sunlight, air
↳ reduction in biodiversity of aquatic system



② Groundwater contamination due to leaching of fertilisers and pesticides

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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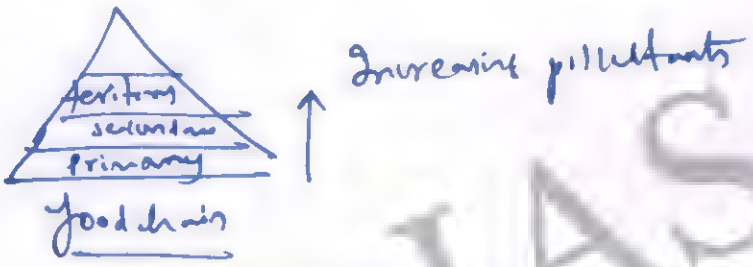
eg: Nitrate excess → Blue baby syndrome

③ Decreasing soil fertility and sterility of soils affecting yields and food security

④ Issues of bioaccumulation and biomagnification through food chains and foodwebs



⑤ Declining biological organisms, their activities in soil leading to numerous issues

eg: nitrogen deficiency due to lack of rhizobium

Measures can be taken to mitigate impact of agri runoff:

① Rational application of fertilizers

eg: PM-PRANAM scheme

precision agriculture

↳ eg: Urea deep displacement method

leaf colour charts

↳ reduce fertilizer usage

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② Soil health cards:

↳ reduce usage and rationalise applications

③ Promotion of organic farming practices

eg: Bharatiya prakritik krishi paddathi

Budget 2024-25: 1 cr farmers into organic farming

④ Microirrigation methods:

↳ reduce surface runoff, increase absorption of fertilisers

⑤ Agro-climatic planning and rationalisation of power subsidies, promoting scientific agricultural practices

eg: millets in rain deficit areas

Sustainable agriculture is crucial for ensuring food security of billions (SDG 2, SDG 2) and achieving environmental conservation and climate action (SDG 13).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fragile nature of himalayas, coupled with unsustainable tourism practices causing man-made disasters in the himalayan belt.

Breaching of ecological carrying capacity: himalayas

① Development of infrastructure to meet tourism

eg: Joshimath land subsidence

↳ breach of carrying capacity.

② Widening of roads for movement of people, goods causing slope changes, stability issues

③ Dams, bridges & tunnels

↳ seismic activity triggering landslides, flashfloods

eg: sikkim flashfloods,

④ Climatechange impacts:

↳ Rising Glacial lakes at altitudes.

→ potential GLOF (glacial lake outburst floods), due to breach of capacities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(8) Avalanches, landslips due to movement of people, tourists

(6) Deforestation, encroachment, infrastructure in fragile zones exacerbating disasters

eg: flash floods (due to soil erosion).

Measures to promote sustainable tourism

① Environmental & social impact assessment of tourism projects for viability

② Infrastructure development inline with the carrying capacity of himalayas

③ Sustainable livelihoods

↳ sharing of accommodations instead of new hotels, restaurants

↳ LIFE (lifestyle for environment)

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④ Vulnerability analysis and mapping using GIS:

↳ Early warning systems (EWS)

↳ resettlement and rehabilitation.

⑤ Government support for conservation

eg: Discouraging monoplantations,

removing encroachments

city specific development plans in fragile areas

eg: Joshimath, Uttarakhand

⑥ NDMA guidelines in response to disasters

↳ capacity building

↳ technology for resilience

↳ building back better (retrofitting of old buildings, incorporating safety systems,

⑦ Eco-centric model of growth, environmental awareness among citizens

Sustainable tourism is crucial for environmental, economic and social good of fragile Himalayas and steps should be taken to promote the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Superconductors refers to those substances that exhibit near zero electrical resistance, offering huge opportunities in various sectors of science and technology.

Superconductors — fuelling innovation

Transportation:

↳ Magnetic levitation: reducing operating costs, speed of travel greatly enhanced

eg: Bullet trains,

Semiconductors and electronics:

↳ Increasing device efficiencies, reducing errors due to friction

eg: GPU's, computing systems.

Energy sector:

Nuclear fusion: superconductors used in

tokamaks used for fusion reactions

→ energy security and renewable transition to achieve net zero goals.

Healthcare:

↳ Medical equipment like MRI scans, X-ray units can use superconductors to improve their operations and efficiency

↳ achieve accessible, affordable health for all.

Industry and automobiles:

↳ large scale plants use ~~[illegible]~~ superconductors for reduced energy needs, improved lifetimes of its equipments

Challenges in adoption of superconductors

① Technology at nascent stages

↳ Requires huge investments on R&D

↳ Collaborations between countries are needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Increased costs of products due to advanced technology, takes time to achieve scale.

③ Accessibility divide between countries

↳ limited to few advanced nations.

④ Applications in defense & cyber space:

↳ ethical challenges

Realising potential of superconductors and putting its use to advance human interests with regard to safety, ethics and other regulations will help propel innovations in science and technology to next level.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Intellectual property (IP) refers to any innovation / product developed using human intellect having originality and can be put to commercial usage.

Laws covering intellectual property in India:

	law	Validity
Patents:	Patents act 1970	10 years, within territory
Copyrights	Copyright rules	lifetime validity, 60 years post-death
Industrial Designs	Designs act	10 years validity
Geographical Indications	GI act 1998	10 years valid, can be renewed
Trade marks	Trademarks act	10 years valid

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Plant varieties:

↳ protection of plant varieties and farmers rights act.

Enforcement challenges in IP:

↳ piracy and violations are rampant across sectors

↳ limited human resources to enforce it

↳ Awareness limitations and skills of police and other enforcement agencies are limited

↳ lack of dedicated courts to try IP violations

Regulatory challenges in IP protection

↳ Proliferation of utility patents

↳ International enforcement is challenging due to varied laws, rules

↳ Existing laws are limited to cover all forms of innovation and IP.

Administrative challenges: IP protection

① Human resources:

eg: Canceling of patents granted by

Contract staff by courts

② limited regional offices granting patents

③ limited expertise due to lack of experts in processing and granting of IP rights.

④ Disputes related to origin of products, Increasing litigation about GI products

⑤ ~~Cases of royalty denial~~

Commercialising IPR:

- → Awareness creation among people
  - eg: NIPAM mission
- → Ease of process of registration and incentives to register IPR.
  - eg: patent facilitation centers, fee waivers
- → funds for research to converts IPR to commercial products.

IPR is critical to drive rapid Socio-economic growth and same needs to be promoted for leveraging its benefits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Demands of new generation warfare and increasing geopolitical challenges necessitate the creation of integrated theatre commands for rational use of manpower and resources.

Challenges in creating integrated theatre commands

① Organisational challenges:

↳ Operating procedures are different in army, navy, airforce

↳ Institutional values differ

↳ cooperation and joint working is fraught with challenges like leadership, hierarchy etc.

② Infrastructure challenges

↳ creation of joint bases require huge investments and budget.

→ Area of operations are different

↳ seas, air, forests, mountains etc. thus require greater coordination and convergence

③ Discipline and hierarchy:

↳ Common authority to ensure working is absent

↳ grievance redressal, authority to enforce decisions/hear complaints is not clear.

Need of Integrated theatre commands: (ITC)

① Rationalisation of manpower:

↳ Effective deployment of existing personnel

↳ Reduced operational costs

↳ Training is already inbuilt, so less time to prepare a force to reckon with

② Rationalisation of resources:

↳ optimum utilisation of inventory, infrastructure.

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→ Reduced budgetary demands

↳ achieving economies of scale

③ Better preparedness for future threats

eg: Space as the new frontier of war
biological warfare

Steps to be taken → Role of chief of defence staff

↳ ensuring successful creation and operation of ITC

↳ training and capacity building for new gen warfare

↳ tech-savy youth for armed forces

eg: Agnipath scheme rationalisation

Security of country is incidental for rapid socio-economic growth and creation of ITC will further our security architecture and make India self-reliant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Persisting border disputes with china and increasing instability in India's neighbourhood will put the importance of border villages in the limelight.

Border villages : enhancing border security by its development

① Eyes and ears : help in intelligence sharing and monitoring of cross border activities

② Winning people hearts to wean away from anti-social, terror activities ensuring security

③ Economic growth through infrastructure, jobs, livelihoods will help fight polarisation and instill solidarity and national spirit

④ Presence of people will strengthen our claims in the region

eg: Arresting outmigration

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⑤ Deterrence by ~~[illegible]~~ limiting external state/ non-state actors role through comprehensive development of border villages.

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Measures taken by government to develop border villages:

① Vibrant villages program, ministry of home affair
↳ Infrastructure {roads, houses, telecom etc.}
↳ entrepreneurship & livelihoods
↳ Investor summit, industries promotion
↳ promotion of tourism

② Border roads organisation (BRO)
↳ Developing roads, tunnels, bridges providing connectivity to border villages
↳ Aiding deployment of army personell, goods in times of emergency

③ Role of Army: Operation sadbhavana
↳ social capital promotion through building schools, hospitals

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④ Promotion by government:

eg: G20 tourism working group meet in J&K

⑤ Safety and security of people:

eg: Integrated check posts, armed units of paramilitary forces

Further steps needed

→ Cross border negotiations to deter tensions

eg: India-China LAC talks

→ Cooperation with neighbouring countries

eg: India-Myanmar to address cross border insurgency.

→ Economic growth through jobs, industries, livelihoods

eg: purvodaya initiative, PM-DEVINE etc...

Border villages are not just geographical entities, they are critical strategic places, survival of which enhances our prospects of border security and they should be promoted.

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